THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

Three Governments are now Engaged in Preparing Legislation in Accordance with the Demands of the Organized Farmers.

FEBRUARY 16th, 1910

Volume II. Number 29

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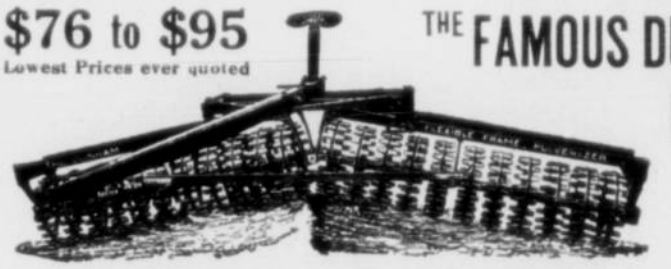

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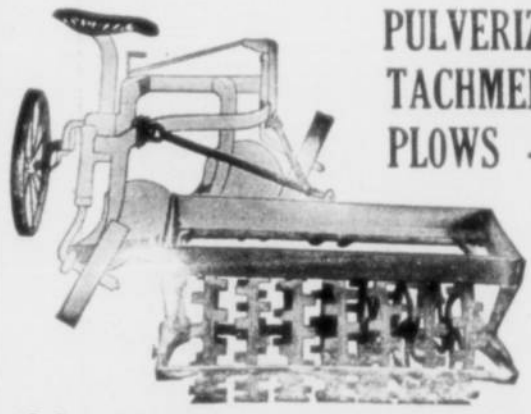

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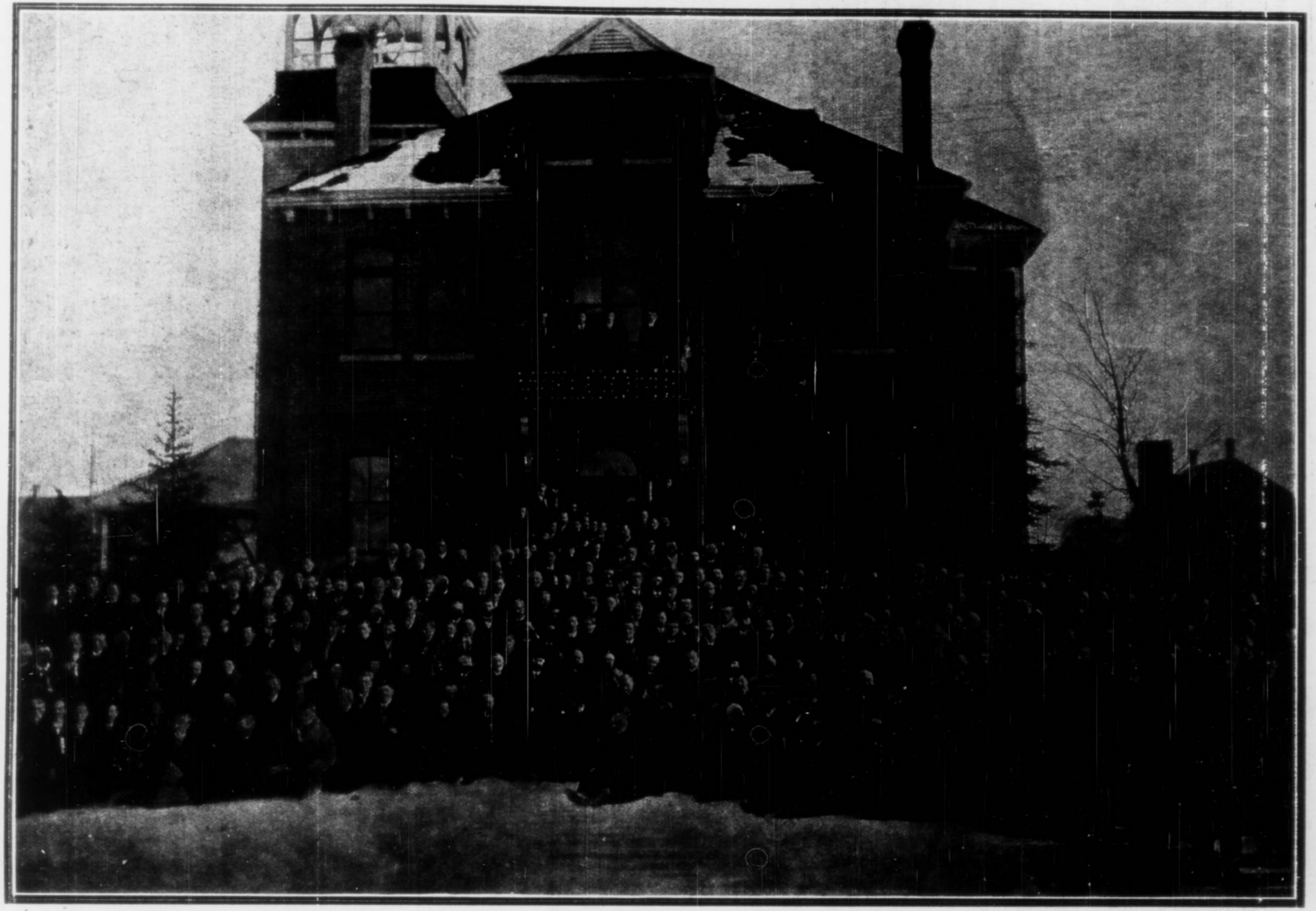
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

THE MEN WHO ARE MAKING SASKATCHEWAN



Delegates to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention, Prince Albert, Feb. 9—11, 1910

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF

ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN & MANITOBA

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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FEBRUARY 16th, 1910

THE PRINCE ALBERT CONVENTION

In the line of hospitality, it would be hard to outdo the civic authorities and citizens of Prince Albert. This was the concensus of opinion among the Grain Growers at the close of their three days stay in the beautiful city of the north. Nothing was left undone that would tend to make the Grain Growers' visit more pleasant. From every aspect the convention was a success. The business brought before the convention was of a most important character and was dealt with in a business-like way. The convention was very fortunate in securing the large church which accommodated in comfort the entire 600 in attendance. These men were drawn from every part of the province and it was also a most pleasing feature to note that several of the delegates brought their wives. This action was so highly approved of by all the speakers at the convention, that there is no doubt but that a larger number of ladies will be present next year. In proportion to the membership in Saskatchewan, of the Grain Growers' Association, the Prince Albert convention was by far the largest ever held in Canada. The enthusiasm during the whole course of the convention was very marked. There was a very keen desire expressed on all sides to have organization work pushed. Life-membership is becoming a very fashionable feature of the Saskatchewan work and the farmers are taking hold of it in the right way.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers were determined to conduct their own business as they deemed wise and fitting, without any interference from other sources. There was very little time wasted at the convention in addresses of welcome and speeches foreign to the spirit and aims of the Grain Growers.

There was but one mind among all the delegates on the elevator question. The farmers of Saskatchewan have been held up properly and thoroughly during the past ten or fifteen years by the iniquitous system that has prevailed. There were many old-timers present at the convention whose experience did not lead them to expect any reforms without drastic action being taken. They were determined on having the grain storage system of the province taken out of the hands of private parties. Hopes were entertained that the government would be prepared to make some definite announcement to the convention on the appointment of the elevator commission which was authorized by the legislature last December. When Mr. Motherwell was introduced to address the convention, it was expected that an announcement would be forthcoming but the convention was doomed to receive a disappointment. The government had not deemed it wise to authorize Mr. Motherwell to make any definite statement, other than that no time would be lost in pushing the matter to a completion.

Plans were made during the convention to have a thorough organization campaign instituted throughout the province and it was determined before another convention was held, to have the membership of the association doubled. The Grain Growers felt their strength, but realized that it was limited by numbers, and in order that they might do what they wished for the progress of their fair province, they must bring more farmers into their organization. There is no doubt but what they will do it. The Saskatchewan farmers are determined. They are an intelligent, earnest and broad-minded class of men, and they see before them, in the future history of their province, something not to be surpassed in the history of Anglo-Saxon races. They realize that if Saskatchewan is to reach the place for which nature planned it, the chief agents must be the tillers of the soil. The eyes of many nations are turned to the province of Saskatchewan, and it behooves the Grain Growers of that province to choose well their steps as they advance. Again, they should not lose sight of the fact that there is also a great province down east that deserves attention. This was brought out during the banquet in an address delivered by E. C. Drury, master of the Dominion Grange. The first speakers had spoken at considerable length in patriotic statements upon their own province. Mr. Drury opened his remarks by stating that he came from "a little old place they called Ontario." The earnest and well-meaning statements of enthusiastic westerners sound strange to the ears of easterners. It is only when our eastern friends come out among us for the first time that they detect extravagences occasionally. But if they stay with us, they soon catch the spirit and become as enthusiastic, as hopeful, and as optimistic as any of us. We all believe in the future of our country, nay more, we know that it cannot be equalled, let alone surpassed by any other part of Canada. Our friends in the east are coming to recognize this, but on our part, we must not forget that there is a great country peopled by our brothers east of the Great Lakes.

There were decisions reached at the Prince Albert convention which will change the course of history for that province and will have a far-reaching influence upon its business and commercial life. Undoubtedly the men that attended this convention went home far better for the experience. They met and exchanged thoughts with many who had been thinking for the past year upon big subjects. When it comes to the big problems, there is no person so vitally interested in them as the farmer. The farmer may not have an opportunity to study them as carefully as other classes in the province, but he is coming to deal with them more and more each year as he sees the necessity of taking his share in the development of the province.

The farmers of Saskatchewan are thoroughly aroused, and are dipping into problems that vitally affect the welfare, not only of their own province, but all Canada. The star of hope shines brightly over the greatest wheat growing province of Canada, and plans are being laid which will work to the improvement of conditions, not only for the farmers themselves, but for mankind in general.

* * *

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR PROBLEM

The Saskatchewan Government announced, at the Prince Albert convention, that a commission of five men would be appointed by the government very shortly to inquire into the elevator situation and recommend improvements in the interest of the farmer. Of these five men, two are to be nominated by the Grain Growers' executive, one is to be an independent farmer, outside of the Grain Growers' Association, one a practical elevator man and the fifth an economic expert.

This looks alright on the face of it, but, as the investigation is being carried out because of the demands of the Grain Growers, it should certainly be in their interest. There should be a majority of Grain Growers on the commission. It was announced at the convention, by the secretary of the association, that he had the positive assurance of Premier Scott, that there would be three representatives of the Grain Growers' Association on the commission. Despite this, however, there was no announcement to this effect carried from the government to the convention. The convention showed its feeling on the matter very plainly and passed a resolution demanding three representatives of the Grain Growers' Association as members of the commission This should be adhered to strictly. It is absolutely necessary that the majority of the commission be favorable to the demands of the Grain Growers, and this cannot be assured unless the Grain Growers nominate three members of the commission, or approve of their nomination. The elevator man, and the economic expert, as the other two members of the commission, will be able to supply the technical knowledge. Such a commission of five men should be able to present a most valuable report. No time can be lost. The government is already acting, and if the Grain Growers show any sign of weakness, the commission will not be appointed according to their demands. Let every Grain Grower who is interested in the mater take hold of it in earnest, and back up the executive in the terms of the resolution passed at the convention. The executive will no doubt take the matter up with the government and demand that three members of the commission be Grain Growers. Such a demand, if backed up by resolutions from all the local branches in the province, would carry immense weight, and would receive the earnest consideration of the government. Victory is in sight for the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, and they must be careful lest it slip from their grasp. The government has received a direct mandate by the unanimous vote of the legislature, and will take action immediately. Probably the commission will be appointed in the course of a few weeks and will enter upon its duties. Let every individual Grain Grower take it up by letter to Premier Scott, and demand three Grain Growers on the commission. Then it should be discussed by every local branch and if the feeling is the same resolutions should be passed to that effect and forwarded to the premier. The convention elected strong men as directors and executive for the ensuing year. It also outlined the duties of these men on the elevator question. The duties of the Grain Growers do not stop there, however. When they go to their homes they must still continue, and see that their executive is properly supported in this great matter which is of vital interest to every farmer in the great province of Saskatchewan.

* * *

MR. HOPKINS' SERVICES APPRECIATED

The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, at the Prince Albert convention, tendered their retiring president, Mr. E. N. Hopkins, a distinct token of their appreciation of his services during the past few years, by electing him honorary president for life. Mr. Hopkins has devoted a great deal of time and energy to the work of the association, and has brought to bear upon the work, the cool and calm judgment of years of experience. The highest honor which the Grain Growers could bestow upon him was that which they gave freely and heartily. Mr. Hopkins will still be with them, and his experience and knowledge will still be at their disposal, though he has been relieved of the ardous duties of

president of the association. It is pleasant to note that the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan are appreciative of the work done for them by their leader.

* * *

RELIEF IN SIGHT FOR ALBERTA

The farmers of the province of Alberta have recognized for some time that their best market would be to the west. British Columbia and the Yukon represent a vast population of consumers and there is a great demand for farm produce, which cannot be produced locally. In Alberta, on the other hand, there is everything required to make a progressive and prosperous agricultural province. By getting the producers of one province in touch with the consumers of the other province the condition could be arrived at which would be mutua ly beneficial. The live stock industry of Alberta, like that of Manitoba, has been throttled by monopoly and lack of competition. The government of Alberta has promised relief and to this end has assured the farmers that a pork packing plant will be built during the coming year. The government has further assured the Alberta farmers that it is prepared to assist in opening up a western market. For this purpose, Jas. Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, last year investigated conditions in British Columbia, and presented a most valuable report to the Edmonton convention. In the report he recommended that a conference of the producing and consuming interests of the province of Alberta and British Columbia, together with the heads of the governments of both provinces, be called, to work out ways and means of improvement. Premier Rutherford has consented to the proposition and preparations for calling this convention will be proceeded with. The Alberta farmers have a great problem before them, not only to secure relief from monopoly, but also to secure equitable transportation rates from the producers to the consumers. However, the government of Alberta has taken up the cudgels in favor of its producing population and the government of British Columbia is likewise interested in behalf of its own people. This convention, which will probably be called during the spring will bring the producers and the consumers together. The consumer will now be able to find out where he can secure the farm produce which he needs. In Alberta the farmers are ready and willing to produce the grain, hay, live stock and other farm produce needed by the consumers of their own province as well as to those of the west, provided they get fair remuneration for their labor. By co-operating with the government they will be able to exert an influence which will break down all unfair opposition to their own best interests. The farmers of Alberta are taking the right course and by united action they can break down every illegitimate obstacle in the way of their progress.

* * *

CANADA'S FARMERS ARE UNITED

The great scheme for a Dominion-wide organization of farmers which was given birth to at the meeting of the Dominion Grange, in Toronto, last November, is now consummated. The Canadian Council of Agriculture is organized and has adopted a campaign for the ensuing year. The energy of the Canadian Council during the next year will be devoted to investigating and prosecuting the trusts that have grown up under the protective tariff. Special attention will be devoted to those trusts which have unduly enhanced the price of cotton, cement, and wire fencing. All these commodities are purchased in immense quantities by the farmers of Canada. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the oppression of the trusts is felt and the farmers of no one province could ever break them. But, working hand in hand the farmers of Ontario, together with those of the three great prairie provinces, form a power which is sufficient to overthrow that of any trust which capital can create. The only benefit from trusts is that which is felt by the shareholders. A few men in Canada have tied up the cotton industry, the cement industry and the wire-fence industry, until every farmer is contributing to the private income of these gentlemen. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has a force behind its back which will enable it to go ahead and investigate for the benefit of the farmers of Canada. Never before have the farmers of this great Dominion get together for their common good. The start has now been made, and we predict that in years to come the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be the most potent force in Canada for the common good. The four provinces are now represented on the council. The farmers of Quebec have the same problems in general as the other provinces, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia are also interested. A few years will see these other provinces united beneath the banner of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The 25,000 farmers who are now united in the federal organization will be doubled in another year. Even then they will appear small in consideration of the fact that there are 700,000 farmers in Canada. But continued work and education will bring more and more farmers to the realization that the only way to improve their condition is through united effort. The Canadian Council of Agriculture promises for Canada more than any other single organization of which this great Dominion can boast.

* * *

GRAIN GROWERS STAND FIRM

The speech from the throne on the opening of the Manitoba legislature on February 10, contains the announcement that the government will bring before the House a bill authorizing the government to "acquire or construct, own and operate, a system of elevators throughout the province." For the first time in the world's history, a government has decided upon providing grain storage for the farmers. This is decidedly advanced legislation, and is what the farmers of Manitoba have been demanding for many years. The government has now accepted the principle, and has prepared a bill to be passed by the legislature. The enactment of legislation on the elevator question at the present session of the legislature is by far the most important subject before the House. All that remains to be done now, is to insure that the bill is drafted in the best interests of the Grain Growers of Manitoba. It is due exclusively to the efforts of the Grain Growers that the government has decided upon this legislation, therefore it is eminently just and right that the bill should contain provisions which will, in the opinion of the Grain Growers, fully protect them on all sides. The only method by which the government elevator system can be efficient and satisfactory is by placing it under the control of a commission which will be absolutely free and independent of any political control. The Grain Growers of the province demanded it in their convention; their elevator committee have demanded it from the government; and the local associations throughout the province have unanimously endorsed the demand of their committee. It is then the duty of the elevator committee of the Grain Growers' Association to remain firm and do their duty towards the farmers of Manitoba. The farmers of the province are the wealth producers and the tax payers, and the members of the legislature are their servants. The time is now at hand and may never come again, when the elevator question can be settled once and for all upon the right basis. The only basis which can be right is that which is under the control of an independent commission. When that is fixed by statute, governments may come and governments may go, but the elevator problem will never be a problem henceforth. Every Grain Grower in Manitoba and every man who is interested in the welfare of the province of Manitoba, should see that the elevator question is settled properly. To insure this, every man interested should write a letter to his local member in the legislature at Winnipeg, and tell him in plain words that his support is expected towards putting a bill through the House in accordance with the demands of the Grain Growers.

Now, Grain Growers of Manitoba, show your metal; write to your member at once. Do not delay to strike while the iron is hot. Write, and write plainly. The demands of the Grain Growers must be in the bill which is passed by the Manitoba legislature. It will be if the Grain Growers stand firm.

* * *

GOVERNMENT AIDED MUNICIPAL ABBATOIRS

Two weeks ago we read the signs of the times aright and now the Manitoba government has definitely announced its intention of extending aid to a public abattoir and an open market for the cattle industry. This announcement will be hailed with joy by all producers and consumers in the province. It has taken a long time to bring the present monopolistic and grinding system to an end, but the end is now surely in sight. When there is an open market where the stock raisers of the province will be sure of getting a fair price for their cattle, it will give a tremendous impetus to the industry in the province. A municipally-owned and operated abattoir will enable the local butchers to patronize the open market and have their cattle slaughtered at a moderate cost. This will bring down the price of meat in the cities and towns of Manitoba. The great spread between the prices paid to the producer and the cost to the consumer will be cut down. The big and unfair profits of the abattoir men will now go in part to the farmers of Manitoba and in part to the consumers. The live stock industry of Manitoba, under the impetus of a fair marketing system, will thrive wonderfully. Manitoba is well adapted to stock raising, but the industry has been starved by greedy monopolists for years past. The government is on the right road. When a farmer can ship his cattle to Winnipeg and be sure of getting their full value in a competitive market, he will have an incentive to continue his labors. It will mean a steady and remunerative price to the producer throughout the year. Day by day the promise for the future grows brighter.

* * *

If the government of Manitoba will provide at this session of the legislature proper grain and live stock marketing systems in the province, it will deserve much at the hands of an appreciative people. The farmers of Manitoba know what they want and are not prepared to accept anything less. A government for the people, of the people, and by the people, is the one which will stand.

* * *

The government of Alberta was not anxious to establish the pork packing plant for the benefit of the farmers of the province. The farmers on the other hand were exceedingly anxious for its establishment. They have accepted the proposition of the government and now are assured of a proper marketing system for their hogs. Hog raising in Alberta should be a profitable industry and should bring a good return for those engaged in the work. When a proper market is provided they will get their rights.

* * *

In these days we hear a great deal about "Canada for Canadians." This is the slogan of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which numbers 2,500 men. This cry of "Canada for Canadians" is a selfish appeal to patriotism. To be correct it should be altered to read "Canada for 2,500 Canadians." This would be intelligible to all people from the Atlantic to the Pacific and they would know exactly what it meant.

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Volume II **WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY, 16th, 1910** **Number 29**

TAKING THE TIDE AT THE FLOOD

Convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers at Prince Albert last week showed how they have grasped their opportunity. The Road Leads on to Victory. Six Hundred Delegates were present. Remarkable Enthusiasm displayed. Decision on Elevator, Hail Insurance and other questions. Canadian Council of Agriculture Organized.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers in convention at Prince Albert last week, gave the Saskatchewan government to understand clearly that the elevator question must be settled promptly and properly.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell was present but could make no definite announcement. He said that the government would appoint a commission of five members of which the Grain Growers would be asked to nominate two. F. W. Green informed the convention that he had a definite promise in a letter from Premier Scott that there would be three representatives of the Grain Growers on the commission. The convention expressed its regret at Mr. Motherwell's failure to make a definite announcement and requested that three Grain Growers be appointed on the commission.

There were 600 farmers in attendance at the convention and the enthusiasm was remarkable. Meetings were held in the Presbyterian church and the city extended heartiest welcome, doing everything possible to entertain the Grain Growers including a splendid banquet on Friday evening.

The convention reached a decision on the hail iusurance question which promises a settlement of that matter. Among the visitors present were E. C. Drury of Toronto, Master of the Dominion Grange, James Bower and E. J. Fream, President and Secretary United Farmers of Alberta, D. W. McCuaig and R. McKenzie, President and Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

The Canadian Council of Agriculture was endorsed and the first meeting of this organization was held Friday night, when the following officers were elected: President, D. W. McCuaig, vice-president, James Bower, secretary-treasurer, E. C. Drury. The council authorized Mr. Drury to secure evidence for the prosecution of the cement, wire fence and cotton mergers. The sum of $400. was voted for the purpose. A committee composed of James Bower, A. G. Hawkes and R. McKenzie was appointed to secure evidence on the matter of cattle guards to present the case to the Dominion Government next fall. It was decided by the council to devote all the energy to only a few matters and this assures success.

President E. N. Hopkins Brought Good Tidings

President E. N. Hopkins in opening the convention said:—

This is the fourth time that it has been my privilege to submit to you the annual report of this association. On former occasions we felt proud of our heritage and we rejoiced in the progress that was being made in the agricultural interests of our province. But, while we were highly gratified with the results obtained in those years, we believe that the past year has been a record one, not only on account of the tremendous area brought under cultivation for the first time, not only on account of the large number of settlers who have come to make Western Canada their home, not only for the unusually fruitful harvest, but also for the steps that have been taken in agricultural organization to ensure to the farmers fairer treatment in the grain market, and better facilities in storage and transportation.

From the standpoint of grain production, the season of 1909 will go down in the history of the province as a banner year. From early spring to the late fall, the weather was all that could be desired enabling us to produce and garner a magnificent crop, which was not surpassed either in amount or in quality by that of any previous year. When I announced to you three years ago that in 1906 we produced 37,000,000 bushels of wheat and that it represented 20.40 bushels per acre, you cheered and justly so. When it was announced last year that we reached the 50,000,000 bushels mark in wheat production and that our total grain yield for 1908 was 100,000,000 bushels you were equally pleased. You would scarcely have believed then that in 1909 our grain production would be greater than that of the two previous years combined. Yet, this year we raised 90,215,000 bushels of wheat, (an average of 22.1 bushels to the acre), besides 105,465,000 bushels of oats and 12,630,616 bushels of other kinds of grain, making a total production of 218,310,616 bushels. Now, gentlemen, this is a record to be proud of, and it is when we think of what we did this year and when we remember that only ten per cent. of our arable land is under cultivation, that we begin to realise the possibilities of our fair province from a grain-producing standpoint.

Saskatchewan Three Rungs from the Top

It will interest you, too, to know that this year, only two states in the American Union, Minnesota and North Dakota, produced more wheat than did Saskatchewan and that only two states, Illinois and Iowa, produced more oats. Thus, as a producer of wheat and oats, we stand third among the provinces and states on this continent; and as to yield per acre we outstrip them all by 20 per cent. showing to the world that we have the soil and climate, as well as the area for producing an abundant yield of the finest quality.

But, gentlemen, what would it profit us as farmers enduring the heat and toil of the day, to have an almost unlimited agricultural area and the ability to produce enough wheat to feed the world, if we fail to make adequate provision for ensuring to ourselves the due return for our labors? For ten years, our association has labored to protect the interests of the farmers and a year ago, our convention emphasized the necessity of a larger measure of protective legislation. There was a time in our history when our legislators were accustomed to come around and tell us what they were going to do for us. That time is fast passing away, and it is in accordance with the new order of things, that we decided at our last convention, to do as we had done before, and go to our government at Regina and at Ottawa and tell them what we wanted them to do.

It was in this spirit that we deemed it advisable, almost immediately after the convention to send a representative to Ottawa to lay your resolutions, and especially the one relating to the government ownership and operation of terminal and transfer elevators, before the Dominion parliament. Mr. Langley, who was sent on this mission, will submit his report before the close of this convention.

We also resolved last year that the inter-provincial council should continue their negotiations with the three premiers to emphasize the necessity of the governments establishing a system of interior storage elevators. Your executive met in November last and decided that we were making haste all too slowly and that we would appeal to our legislature independently of the other Provinces. Your secretary, Mr. F. W. Green, was appointed to present our case, and I think every man will admit that Mr. Green did so in a masterly manner.

Government and Opposition Unanimous

But, gentlemen, we live in a country where party politics prevail, and our association was fearful that the provincial legislature would make this question a party question, for we believed that it was too important a question, one that affected the whole commercial life of the province, to be thrown into the arena of party poiltics and be made a party football. When I saw by the public press that the leader of the government and the leader of the opposition had stretched forth their hands across the floor of the House, and said, "We will approach this question as statesmen and not as politicians," I felt like thanking them on your behalf, for I knew that if we have the unitedin tellect of the legislature, coupled with that of the grain growers of the province working out a solution to the problem, we need not fear the result. But, gentlemen, it is up to us as individual members of the association to see to it that our political friends in the legislature live strictly up to that understanding.

There is one more feature of our work that must be briefly touched upon, and it is the one which comes most closely home to the farmers of the province. This feature is the question of local organization. I need scarcely point out to you the lack of permanency in our former mode of organization, and hence it was the policy of the association last year to enter upon a vigorous organization campaign. In this connection your executive deemed it advisable, in order to facilitate the work, to unite the offices of secretary, treasurer and organizer. Mr. Green was persuaded to take this united office. Our association might have been compared in former years to a maple tree; it would bloom in the spring, but in the fall many of the branches would die and it would become necessary for our secretary-treasurer to bring his pruning knife and remove the dead branches. But during the last six months, our working organizer has been going up and down the country injecting a little life-germ, so that the tree is fast becoming an evergreen.

During the year, our secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. C. Sanderson, who has served the association so well and so faithfully for so many years, was compelled to resign owing to poor health. I am sorry to have to report that he and also Mr. Partridge (another member of last year's executive), have had to seek the sunny south in an endeavor to regain their lost health and strength. I am sure you will all join with me in the hope that they will speedily be fully restored and be enabled to return to us.

"Look Well After Local Organizations"

If in closing, I should say a few words that might look like advice, I know that you will excuse me as this is the last time that I shall address you in my present capacity.

Ever since the organization of our association, the influence we have exerted with the government, both local and federal, have become stronger and stronger until today they are prepared to accept our principles even if they do not always

OFFICERS SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1910

HONORARY LIFE PRESIDENT ... **E. N. HOPKINS, Moose Jaw**
PRESIDENT ... **F. M. GATES, Fil'more**
VICE-PRESIDENT ... **J. A. MURRAY, Wapella**
SECRETARY-TREASURER ... **F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw**

DIRECTORS

E. A. PARTRIDGE, Sintaluta; GEO. LANGLEY, Maymount; F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw; F. C. TATE, Grand Coulee; A. G. HAWKES, Percival; WM. NOBLE, Oxbow; JAS. ROBINSON, Walpole; J. A. MAHARG, Moose Jaw; CHARLES A. DUNNING, Beaverdale; JOHN EVANS, Nutana; DR. T. HILL, Kinley; THOMAS COCHRANE, Melfort; ANDREW KNOX, Colleston; and GEORGE BOERMA, North Battleford

see all the way. This has been due largely to the reasonableness of our demands and the united front we have presented. But, if our influence is great, let us not forget that our responsibilities are correspondingly great. We believe that it is necessary and desirable to extend our organization, but I believe that it is more necessary to educate our prople on the lines of the proper solution of the problems affecting the industry with which we have to deal in a more direct way then formerly. With this end in view, I should say: "Look well after your local organizations, for it is in those organizaitons that the thought is inspired which will enable conventions like the present one to suggest solutions for the problems that confront us."

As a province, we are practically in our infancy, and as we are setting the pace to the whole world for production and rapid development, let us also be in the forefront as an enlightened people so that we would have, not in name only but in reality, government of the people, by the people and for the people.

E. N. HOPKINS,
President, Saskatchewan G.G.A.

Concentrating United Power

The Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in its Report to Annual Convention tells of a Year's Accomplishment. Interesting Details of how the Full Strength of the Association was brought to bear in Urging for Government Ownership of Elevators

Your executive beg to submit the following report:—

Immediately after the convention at Weyburn, the directors appointed F. W. Green, E. A. Partridge and A. G. Hawkes as executive officers. Mr. R. C. Sanderson was appointed secretary. As you are aware this office carries with it the power of managing director; and in our opinion he should be one of those elected on the directorate, and not an appointee of the executive. This officer's salary was raised at the first meeting of the directors from $250 to $500 per year. He was also appointed to act as editor of the Saskatchewan section of THE GUIDE.

Trustees of Life Fund.

The next important action was the appointment of Mr. J. A. Maharg, Ben Thompson and A. W. Irwin to the position of trustees of the life fund.

Next was a meeting of the Interprovincial Council at which the attitude of the three provincial premiers towards the elevator proposals was discussed. It was decided to get out pamphlets setting forth the steps taken so far, and send them to our members all over the province; also that petitions be printed and sent out for signatures, the petitions being addressed to the provincial government in reference to interior elevators, and to the Dominion Government in reference to terminal elevators. This was done as per copy attached.

A delegation was sent to Ottawa from both the Manitoba and Alberta Associations, and Mr. Geo. Langley was appointed by our president to represent this association. He will be able to report to you. A further delegation is at present pressing this terminal elevator question on the Dominion Government, and may also report progress here.

About April 1, Mr. Green was appointed to act as organizer for the province without salary. The report of this work will follow.

A deputation waited on the provincial government last August for the purpose of presenting the resolutions passed at the last convention, and which came under their jurisdiction. This may be reported on by Mr. Gates. In August, 1909, secretary R. C. Sanderson tendered his resignation, and in order to consolidate the management and get the business of the association centered at one point, Mr. Green was appointed, with headquarters at Moose Jaw. This also was without any salary being mentioned.

Life Membership Proposition.

Your executive also spent considerable time in looking into the life membership proposition, and would mention that this fund, together with the large increase in local associations, and the increased interest taken by those in the work, is causing very much more work at the central office than has hitherto been undertaken there. The work in connection with the circulation of petitions in connection with the elevator question, publishing of pamphlets, sending our circulars, and work in connection with THE GUIDE, makes the office of secretary-tresaurer altogether different to what it was a year or two ago.

Action re Government Elevators

On Nov. 9, 1909, the executive met for the first time since the appointment of Mr. F. W. Green to the position of secretary-treasurer, in Moose Jaw at the central office; and the secretary asked for instructions regarding the provincial elevators petitions which were accumulating in the office; and we append that portion of our minutes which relate to that matter; which, with the report of the secretary will give you full information to date on this great question.

"In the morning the elevator question was broached, and it was fully discussed as to what our future attitude should be in the eyes of the public. Correspondence from Premier Scott was read, and quotations were given from our elevator pamphlets, large and small. It was moved by Mr. Gates, seconded by Mr. Hawkes, 'that in view of the fact that the question of government ownership of elevators at initial points will come up for discussion at the next session of the legislature, that a circular be issued by the secretary to the local secretaries, requesting them to call a special meeting for the purpose of passing a strong resolution on the question of provincial ownership and operation of initial elevators, and that such resolutions be immediately presented to the members representing their district in the provincia' legislature, with the request that the members support the proposition in the legislature at the coming sessioa." (Carried).

The executive then went into committee to draft a circular. One was drafted by Mr. Partridge, and one by Mr, Gates. Moved by Mr. Gates, seconded by Mr. Hawkes, "that the circular drafted by Mr. Gates be adopted." Moved by Mr. Partridge in amendment, "that the circular drafted by Mr. Gates, with the addition of the last paragraph of Mr. Partridge's circular be adopted." After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned for lunch.

The meeting resumed at 1.30, when the question of the circular was again discussed, and it was moved by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Partridge, "that Mr. Gates' circular, with Mr. Partridge's addition, be adopted." This was carried. The circular was as follows:

Bringing Pressure to Bear

"Dear Sir,—Your executive have, during the period which has elapsed since the Weyburn convention, at which a resolution was passed instructing them to continue the struggle for government-owned and operated elevators, been in communication with the premier of this province, and through him with the premiers of Manitoba and Alberta. The premiers still maintain that they are unable to take action as we desire, and some further action seems necessary on our part. As the matter will undoubtedly be debated at the coming session of the legislature, it is advisable that you lay this matter strongly before your local representative.

The executive therefore request you to immediately call a special meeting of your association, pass a strong resolution in favor of government ownership, and operation of elevators, and present the same to the member representing your district in the local legislature, urging him strongly to support the proposition in the present House. It is advisable, if possible, that you delegate one of your members to interview your representative and personally urge the question upon his attention, rather than by letter.

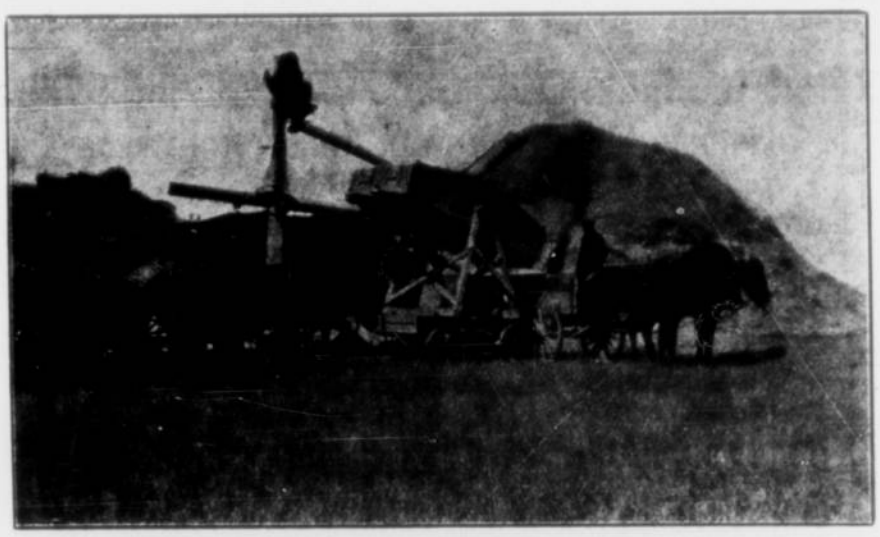
In the meantime the executive will arrange for presenting the petitions which have been signed, and use their utmost endeavors to further the project.

The executive feel this step to be necessary as a preliminary to a more vigorous action to be taken later on, should this not prove effective. If the majority of our present representatives are not prepared to carry out our will in this matter, it will be necessary at the next provincial election to take systematic steps to secure the election, in both parties, of only such men as are willing to accede to our demands in this respect."

It was moved by Mr. Hawkes, seconded by Mr. Gates, "that Mr. Green, as secretary of the association, and on behalf of the executive, secure an interview with the provincial government, and request that since it is inpossible for the three premiers to agree on joint action with respect to the creation of internal storage, that the government of Saskatchewan provide such storage for our own province along the lines asked for in the demands previously addressed by the Interprovincial Council to the three premiers. Be it further resolved that after drawing the attention of the government to the petitions backing up our demands for internal storage, that the secretary place them in suitable hands to be brought to the formal attention of the legislature." Carried.

This, with the presentation of the long list of resolutions to be presented to you, represents the important features of our work for the year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. HAWKE



The above is a photo of P. W. Farlee's threshing machine near Pipestone, Man., with the new invention of D. McIntyre. This is a portable dump bin, to take the place of a grain team and man, which is necessary to collect the flow of grain from the grain spout. With the aid of this invention one team hauled eighteen hundred bushels to the elevator half a mile. The bin is placed under the grain spout and holds upwards of eighty of a hundred bushel, and all the grain team has to do is drive up along-side of it and dump it into his wagon and away again in less than a minute. This avoids any unnecessary delay of the machine in the absence of grain teams. It is covered by Patent No. 120,897.

Saskatchewan has Struck its Gait

Report of Secretary Presented at Annual Convention shows that there are now 263 Associations, with 6,000 Paid-up Members, of which 350 are Life Members. Receipts for the year totalled almost $6,000, and there is a surplus of $2,377.34

As Secretary Treasurer of your association I beg to submit the following financial statement for the year 1909, and for the sake of convenience I have divided it into three parts. First, from February 18, 1909, the date of the last convention to August 31, 1909, the date upon which Mr. Sanderson resigned, and the books were audited and turned over to me. Second, from September 1, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1909. Third, for the month of Jan., 1910.

Fees Received From February 18 to August 30, were as Follows.

Arcola, $12.00; Arelee, $17.00; Atwater, $7.50; Beatty, $8.50; Beaverdale, $15.00; Blucher, $6.00; Brown, $8.00; Brownlee, $2.50; Bulyea, $9.75; Carieff, $6.00; Cory, $30.50; Creelman, $9.00; Disley, $14.50; Drinkwater, $3.50; Duval, $14.00; Earl Grey, $33.50; East Mount, $6.50; Ellisboro, $19.00; Eskbank, $7.00; Esterhazy, $6.00; Estevan, $15.00; Fairlight, $13.00; Fertile Valley, $21.00; Flett Springs, $12.00; Glenwherry, $10.50; Golden West, $5.50; Grand Coulee, $30.00; Guernsey, $15.00; Hazelcliffe, $2.00; Humboldt, $25.00 Huronville, $5.00; Ingleford, $8.50; Ituna-Hubbard, $3.00; Juniata, $10.50; Loon Creek, (now Cupar), $32.00; Lanigan, $11.50; Lockwood, $15.00; Marshall, $8.00; Maryfield, $14.00; Maymount, $10,00; Melfort, $5.65; Mt. Forrest, $9.00; New Warren, $9.00; North Battleford, $16.50; North Melfort, $14.50; North Portal, $16.00; Park, $9.00; Pheasant Valley, $15.50; Prosperity, $5.50; Raddison, $11.50; Redvers, $4.50; Riversdale, $10.50; Rosetti, $2.00; Ruddell, $16.00; St. Paul, $9.50; Saltcoats, $17.00; Seguin, $3.00; Southey, $19.00; South Melfort, $12.00; Sprattville, $12.00; Stoughton, $1.00; Swanson, $8.00; Swarthmore, $22.00; Tessier, $23.50; Lilly Plains, $3.50; Valparaiso, $5.00; Vauscoy, $6.00; Wallace, $7.00; Weyburn, $30.00; Wheatfields, $8.50; Wiggins, $6.00; Wolseley, $10.50; Woodlawn, $9.50; Zelma, $7.50. Total, $867.90.

FINANCIAL REPORT FROM Feb. 18th to Aug. 30th.

Cash on hand, Feb. 18th	$1,326.04
Membership fees received	867.90
Exchange on Cheques	.40
Tickets, Spec. Train, Conv'tion.	61.00
F. C. Tate, Life Membership	12.00
General Revenue from Tate L.M.	2.00
Amount advanced by R.C.S.	99.83
	$2,369.17

Convention Expense	$345.20
Organization, District Directors and Executive	869.55
Telephone & Telegraph	3.85
Office Supplies	11.40
Exchange on Cheques	2.30
Printing, papers, subscriptions	430.77
Executive Meetings, Appearing before Railway Com., etc.	290.15
Life Membership Trustees, F. C. Tate, Life Membership	12.00
Freight, Express & Drayage	22.37
Langley, Expense to Ottawa	220.25
Postage	128.05
Salary, Secretary-Treasurer from Jan. 1st. to Aug. 30th, 1909	333.28
	$2,369.17

Statement, Sept. 1, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1909

Fees Recieved: Allan, $10.50; Arlington Beach, $15.00; Avonhurst, $15.00; Balcarres, $13.55; Beaverdale, 50c.; Belbec, $10.00; Belle Plain, $15.00;

Bender, $8.50; Bethune, $19.50; Bridgeford, $20.25; Broadview, $17.50; Brown, $8.50; Brownlee, 50c.; Bulyea, $11.75; Burnmore, $5.00; Vantal, $13.50; Carnduff, $10.00; Catarqui, $10.00; Colleston, $10.50; Crosswoods, $8.00; Dreyers, $5.50; Dubuc, $7.50; Duval, $2.50; Elstow, $18.00; Fairmede, $15.00; Fertile Valley, $13.50; Fillmore, $10.00; Fleming $9.00; Flect Springs, $7.00; Gainsboro, $5.50; Glasston, $15.00; Golden West, $1.50; Guernsey, $9.50; Hanley, $26.50; Hillisden, $4.50; Humboldt, $27.00; Kinley, $7.50; Lannigan, $1.50; Lashburn, $12.00; Latham, $4.00; Laura, $16.00; Lemberg, $9.50; Lipton, $13.50; Lumsden, $10.00; Maidstone, $5.00; Marieton, $10.00; Maymont, $15.00; Melfort, $19.85; Milestone, $35.00; Moose Jaw, $25.00; Mount Forrest, $4.00; Mountain View, $2.00; Newberry, $25.00; Newlands, $29.50; North Battleford, $5.00; North Portal, $1.00.

Note.—You will see from this statement of the first four months of our operation that we commenced with $114.55 of an indebtedness.

Oxbow, $13.00; Park, $13.00; Pengarth, $36.00; Pense, $25.00; Perdue, $7.00; Pioneer, $5.00; Prosperity ($4.00 1910) $5.00; Red Deer Hill, $13.25; Riverside, $7.00; Rocanville, $8.00; Rouleau, $15.00; Royholm, $9.50; Ruddell, $4.00; St. Antoine, $6.50; St. Maurice de Bellegarde, $8.50; Saltcoats, $1.50; South Melfort, $2.50; Stoughton, $20.00; Strassburg, $37.00; Summerberry, $14.00; Swarthmore, $1.50; Togo, $4.00; Tregarva, $16.00; Valparaiso (1910) $4.00; Vauscoy, $15.50; Wadena, $17.50; Wallace, $4.00; Wapella, $26.50; Warman, $8.00; Welwyn ($15.50, 1910) $20.00; Westview, $10.00; Weyburn, $7.00; Wheatfields, $4.00; Young, $16.50; Total, $1,050.15.

Statement Sept. 1 1909 to Dec. 31st 1909

RECEIPTS

Government Grant	$500.00
General Revenue, L.M. Fund	360.00
One-half Grant, G.G.G. Co.	250.00
Fees Received	1,050.15
Interest on Deposits	4.35
	$2,164.50

EXPENDITURES

Balance Due R. C. Sanderson	$ 99.83
Bills Forwarded by Mr. Sanderson, and paid by us	14.72
Organization Expense	215.80
Telephone & Telegraph	5.60
Office Supplies, Furniture, etc.	134.92
Exchange on Cheques	2.25
Printing	181.25
Expenses, Executive Meeting	28.20
Postage	68.58
Freight, Express, etc.	.70
Salary, Assistant	191.50
By Balance, Dec. 31, 1909	1,226.15
	$2,164.50

Statement for January

I am adding this January statement that you may have a clear understanding of our present position, and that new associations may be given a standing in this convention, but next year's report should date from January 1st and run to December 31st, so that this statement for January will likely be reported next year.

Fees received: Allan, $4.50; Amos, $8.50; Asquith, $5.00; Bangor, $17.00; Beaverdale, $10.00; Bender, $7.00; Bienfait, $13.50; Birch Hills, $20.00; Bladworth, $12.00; Blue Hills, $20.20; Borden, $10.00; Carlyle, $24.00; Carnduff, $11.00; Colonsay, $16.50; Cory, $16.50; Coxby, $6.00; Denholm, $7.50; Disley, $11.50; Dreyers, $1.00; Dundurn, $13.00; Eagle Creek, $9.00; Ellis, $6.50; Estevan, $3.50; Fairlight, $8.50; Findlayson, $6.50; Fleming, $13.00; Floral, $13.50; Fort Pelly, $15.50; Foxleigh, $4.50; Girvin, $11.00; Glenwherry, $5.00; Golden West, $6.00; Goshen, $6.50; Govan, $21.50; Greenwood, $5.00; Halcyonia, $10.00; Hazelcliffe, $20.00; Hope Hall, $12.00; Juniata, $6.50; Kelso, $8.00; Kirkpatrick, $3.50; Kirbey, $5.00; Lakeview, $7.00; Lathom, $2.00; Laura, $11.00; Lockwood, $20.50; Macoun, $4.50; Manor, $10.00; Marshall, $16.50; Maryfield, $15.00; Milden, $10.00; McTaggart, $10.00; McTavish, $10.50; Newlands, 50c.; Normanton, $2.50; Park, $18.00; Parkbeg, $6.00; Perdue, $6.50; Pheasant Valley, 50c.; Pioneer, $6.50; Prosperity, $12.50; Regina, $10.00; Roche Percee, $5.00; Rouleau, $15.50; Royal, $9.00; St. Antoine, $6.00; St. Maurice de Bellegarde, $12.50; Seguin, $12.00; Semans, $12.00; Sherwood, $7.00; Silver Groove, $5.00; Spring Creek, $18.50; Spring Hill, $10.50; Spy Hill, $15.00; Springside, $15.50; Tantallon, $13.50; Tessier, $16.50 Tugaske, $10.00; Tyvan, $5.50; Vauscoy, $12.50; Victoria Plains, $12.50; Walpole, $6.00; Welwyn, $4.00; West Eagle Hills, $7.00; Whiteberry, $10.00; Wilcox, $15.00; Woodleigh, $10.00; Zelma, $12.00 Total, $8,891.70.

Statement for January

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st	$1,226.15
General Revenue, L.M. Fund	230.00
Balance of G.G.G. Co. Grant	250.00
Fees Received	891.70
	$2,597.85

EXPENDITURES

Organization Expense	$ 78.95
Telegraph & Telephone (installation of 'phone)	18.00
Office Supplies	5.45
Exchange on Cheques	1.02
Paper Subscriptions	2.00
Postage	20.09
Office Rent (1909 and Jan. 1910)	45.00
Salary, Assistant	50.00
Balance, Feb. 1-10	2,377.34
	$2,597.85

Receipts Almost $6,000

Now, a careful perusal of this statement will show you the sources of income from February 18th, 1909, to January 31st, 1910, have been:

Miscellaneous Receipts	$ 177.58
Life Fund	592.00
Government Grant	500.00
G.G.G. Co.	500.00
Annual Membership Fees	2,809.75
	$4,579.53
Cash Balance, Feb. 18, 1909	$1,326.04
Grand Total	$5,905.37

Now, the expense from February 18th to August 30th was $2,369.17. From August 30th to January 31st, 1910, $1,158.86. Total expense, $3,528.03, leaving a cash balance of $2,377.34.

There has been receipts and expenditures since February 1st, but which are not included in our statement. We now have some two hundred and sixty-three associations in good standing. Over six thousand paid-up members. Over two thousand officers. Three hundred and fifty life members. Three thousand five hundred dollars in the Trust Fund, and an office equipment valued at $250.00. All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. W. GREEN,
Secretary.

An Optimistic Outlook and Five Suggestions

As mentioned in our Director's report, the office of Secretary-Treasurer is altogether a different one to what it was a year or two ago, and no doubt much different to what it will be a year or two hence. A little over a year ago official reports gave 65,000 farmers in Saskatchewan. Now there are 100,000. One hundred thousand men on the land, with a vote, with the ruling power in their hands. Think of these men. Think of their families. Think of who they are. Think of all the goods they purchase. If these people are all able to get a fair deal in the exchange, is it necessary they should know any more than how to produce? is the marketing of their product of any moment to them, or the purchase of their commodities? What kind of an organization do we need to meet the requirements of those one hundred thousand families on the land in Saskatchewan. Of course there are many who know it all. But most of us are lamentably blindfolded. Many of us have been caught on the Jericho road, robbed and left half dead. Who, do you expect will act the good Samaritan to us, and take us to the Inn, heal our wounds and pay for our restoration and education. I think we must provide our own good Samaritan and build our own Inn.

Continued on page 11

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United Farmers of Alberta and Co-operation

By James Bower, President U.F.A.

The fundamental principles underlying the constitution of the U.F.A. is co-operation. A study of that constitution will show that co-operation does not mean to the U.F.A. a system of operation that has a tendency to breed class operation.

The U.F.A. definition of the word is given in clause seven, under the heading of "General Provisions", in these words:

"Co-operation is the great means by which we are to overcome the evil effects of hurtful combinations, and members are urged to avail themselves of every opportunity for profitable co-operation with each other, but we should never let this purpose breed a spirit of antagonism between legitimate local interests. Farming is a business and farmers should not antagonize other legitimate and proper business interests."

And in clause one under the same head we find this: "The members of the association are expected to extend fraternal care to one another, in sickness, misfortune or distress, and to their families in bereavement, but it is a cardinal principle that he who will not work neither shall he eat. Industrial habits are as important qualifications as any principles of benevolence or charity. We do not require the industrious to lightly bestow their substance upon the shiftless and improvident."

And again in the first page, clause two and succeeding paragraphs the aims and objects are outlined thus:

"To put forth our utmost efforts to secure the building and maintenance of granaries, elevators, warehouses, and cold storage in principal market cities and in all localities where practicable, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price instead of passing into the hands of speculators and combines."

A careful perusal of the constitution would prove to anyone that while the association is built on a solid foundation of union and co-operation, yet there is nothing socialistic in its make up, that is as the term socialism is generally understood.

The object of the association is not to blindly attack **Capital** but it is to intelligently attack **Monopoly**, and thus give effect to a purpose of giving to each individual that which he has rightly earned.

It is not my purpose in this article to give definitions of certain terms as understood by the U.F.A., yet there are many words in common used and frequently on the tongues of our members, which have to them a very decided meaning, but which to others have a very vague and contradicting interpretation.

Co-operation and combination may mean the same thing to some, but not to the U.F.A. Co-operation is that which by the uniting of forces present a solid front to the enemy. Co-operation demands a fair field and no favors. Co-operation came forward with a clear cut, decided purpose of all operating together to give to each individual all that rightfully belongs to him, thus inciting in each individual breast a desire to improve and excel, and thus make co-operation and competition practically synonymous terms.

Combination on the other hand is that which by secret conclave and by treading by the devious ways, known only to themselves, a number of conspirators instigated by purely selfish motives, treacherously assail the foundations of that principle, which true Christianity and humanity stand for, namely the Brotherhood of man. The underlying principle of combination is to take an undue advantage of others outside the combination, thus making combination and monopoly synonymous terms.

A comparison of the terms co-operation and combination might be summed up in this: Co-operation stands for living up to the Golden Rule; Combination stands for the opposite.

Getting down to the practical working out of co-operation schemes many difficulties stand in the way, One of the chief being, that the law governing this, like too many of our laws, has been framed in the interests of monoply.

Law Does Not Protect

If we band ourselves together for co-operative purposes, the law does not give us the protection it should, as a result of this and to get this protection, co-operative associations have been compelled to become joint stock companies, and joint stock companies to my mind can never become truly co-operative, for the simple reason that the moment a producer or consumer becomes a stockholder in a joint stock company, then his interests become divided.

We should look at it first from a farmers' standpoint as a producer. If conditions were ideal the farmer would be able to get the full value of his product, leaving him free to concentrate all his energies on production, but as conditions are not ideal he co-operates with his fellows to secure this full vlaue, which value should be determined by the price the consumer pays, less the true cost of making the transfer. This then being the primary object of co-operation, it can be plainly seen that it tends to secure to the producer that ideal condition.

But if the producer is forced because of existing laws to choose a joint stock company as his medium of arriving at that condition, then he is undertaking to do a work with an instrument that is not properly designed for the purpose, because as the primary object of the producer is to get the full value of his offered the farmers special inducements (in the way of temporary higher prices) to forsake their own plants, and as a result these plants had to close their doors.

The same danger will always exist where it is attempted to bring about co-operation by means of a joint stock company, except perhaps, where at the outset dividends are entirely cut out, and a reasonable interest only being allowed, on the necessary capital invested.

The energy of the management would then be expended on securing to the producer the highest and to the consumer the lowest possible price.

Each Member Becomes Responsible

The capital needed to operate a truly co-operative association may or may not be supplied by the members. Security for the repayment of that capital with interest being given by an agreement for each member to become individually responsible for payment, this being an absolute security to each member, that he shall not be called upon to make good any more than his own share of the indebtedness, his security being the binding agreement of all the other members, and thus it becomes, each for all, and all for each.

The proportion of the indebtedness of each member to the association, is easily worked out, pro rata according to the benefit each receives.

It also becomes imperatively necessary to the success of any co-operative association, that each member should bind himself in an agreement to patronize the association and not to play fast and loose

Harvest Time on Farm of Rice Sheppard, Strathcona, Alta.

produce it is also the primary object of the joint stock company to get that produce for the lowest possible price, so as to make to the stock holders the highest possible dividend, thus in this way creating a divided interest, when the producer and stock holder is one and the same person, for as a producer he wants to sell his commodities for the highest price and as a stock holder he wants to buy from himself at the lowest price, so as to increase his stock dividends, and "No man can serve two masters." Cases of failure to accomplish a laudable purpose with inadequate means, is sufficiently amplified in the failure of the Ontario farmers packing plants.

Brought into being with the avowed purpose of getting for the farmers the full price his pork should bring, the management were compelled to attempt to do this in a very direct way; that way being to buy hogs from the stock holders at the lowest possible price with the object in view of giving back to the same stockholders the highest possible dividend on their stock, thus bringing their interests as stock holders in direct opposition to their interests as producers. That this attempt to burn the candle at both ends resulted in speedy failure.

A further weakness being the absence of any agreement between the stockholders to furnish a supply. The opposition packers taking advantage of this as his temporary interest might appear. This may seem to cast a reflection on human nature, but we must take things as they are.

The same system of co-operation can be applied to the consumers' interests as well as to the producers', only here the present existing laws governing mercantile transactions appear to operate more adversely than in the other.

At their last convention the U.F.A. have gone on record as upholding the stand taken by the different co-operative associations to become organized in such a way that they can legally undertake commercial transactions.

Success at Red Deer

In the meantime much can be done in the way of true co-operation. An experiment along that line has been carried on by the farmers of Red Deer. A complete constitution governing their methods of operation has been framed, and what was looked upon as an experiment has proved to be a complete practical success.

The only weakness yet shown being the inaction of some of the farmers themselves on coming forward with their lists in sufficient time for the management to place it on the market. This association has proved itself to be a reliable bureau of information to the farmers of the district as to the prices they should get, and by clubbing together in this way putting their stuff on the market in larger quantities, better prices have been secured. It is to be hoped that during the coming year other districts all over the province will organize in the same way. If this were done, then as a result of these districts working in conjunction with each other, an accurate, or at least a closely approximate list of all the produce in the province could be secured before the opening of the selling season.

It would then be easy to arrive at a proper conclusion as to what the selling price should be. I do not mean that the arbitrary price should be set, but by placing this large amount on the market through the proper channels, the highest price that the market could afford would be received and each individual member would have accurate infformation as to what that price should be.

In bringing this article to a close, I would like to say to those who are contemplating the formation of co-operative associations, that they will find in every community a certain class of men who will always be ready to use the association as a lever to get the highest prices out of the dealers, without bearing their share of carrying on the association. These men will bosat that they are in a better position than those who are members, and from a casual glance they appear to be.

It takes a great deal of patience to try to reason with these men, but we must remember that old customs are hard to break away from, and the majority of these men when they have studied the question more fully will fall into line.

NOTE.—The following letter, which is self explanatory, has been received from Mr. Bower:—

To Avoid Misunderstanding

Editor, GUIDE:—Since sending you the article asked for on "U.F.A. and Co-operation," I have shown a copy to a friend. This friend drew my attention to the possibility that I might be misunderstood, as some might think that I wished to imply that the Grain Growers' Grain Company, being a Joint Stock Company, is not a co-operative institution. If any one should have doubts as to my meaning, I would hasten to set them right.

In the first place the Grain Growers' Grain Company being practically a commission firm, acting as agents of the producers, the same danger does not exist, to the extent it would if they were exclusively engaged in buying direct from the producers and selling again at a profit.

Then I have been told by the management of the Company (and I believe that they make no secret of the fact) that it was not their original intention to build up their Company on Joint Stock lines, but on account of the existing laws governing their actions they could do nothing else. And I think therefore that a great tribute of honor is due the management, that they have risen superior to the occasion and have made such a success of their work, with an instrument not altogether to their liking, and that they are setting aside such a great portion of that big dividend as an educational fund to disseminate among the people truly co-operative ideas. When this had been accomplished and the laws properly adjusted it will then be possible to directly add that dividend to the price paid to the producers.

JAMES BOWER.

Red Deer, Alta.

❀ ❀ ❀

The Zeppelin airship company is planning a passenger service between Hamburg and London The initial craft is to be a vessel 984 feet long and about eighty-five feet in diameter and capable of carrying 300 passengers. The vessel will be provided with eight motors, four for ordinary use and four for emergencies. The company plan a passenger service between Hamburg and Cologne and Hamburg and Baden-Baden.

Optimistic Outlook and Five Suggestions

Continued from page 9

Priest and Levite are about the same as of old, sure to pass us by.

Now, I look upon our association as the Inn. Our Life Fund is the two pence, a proof that a good Samaritan has been there and is likely to return. But we want an Inn-keeper. A wide-awake one. There are robbers prowling around who care not for the Red Cross Flag. Wise and gentle he must be. There are sick to care for and train that they may not only keep clear of robbers in the future, but be a force in their capture. We do not want to be like poor blind Sampson. Pull down the house on ourselves and die with the Philistines. Rather let us up and take Jericho. Recent developments encourage us. The walls will fall down flat if we will but line up.

But remember that Jericho is only one city. There are a whole herd of Hivites, Hitites, Jebusites, Perizites, and other Ites to clear out of our Canaan. Everywhere people are crying out about the high cost of living. Investigations and meat strikes fill the air. How many investigations will be made on our behalf, and will all other things be reduced in price when the price of meat and bread is reduced. If bread and meat is too dear, what about all the other things we have to buy.

Now, to my mind our Inn-keeper is a good, wide-awake, up-to-date office staff or paid executive, who can devote their time to do for us what we cannot do as individuals for ourselves; and I make the following suggestions, and they are only by way of a start, because this work will continue to grow in magnitude. There is no doubt about it. It is up to us to solve our own economic problems.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

I make the following suggestions. The appointment of a Travelling Trade Agent to spy out the land and procure reliable data and information on lumber, coal, coal-oil, gasoline, twine, farm implements, dry goods, freight rates, the whole grain trade; or any other important matters the Executive may set him at. An addition in the office staff will also be required, in order that our Executive may be better equipped and informed. That we appoint a Legislature Representative, whose duty it shall be to attend the sitting of the House at Ottawa and Regina to watch legislation for us, and that we further ask the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government for permission for this man to represent our views on the floor of the House at our request We also need to retain a solicitor by the year to be at our service when we require him, who shall make a special study of questions on our behalf. It is likely, however, that for a time our attention will be chiefly taken up with the Elevator question. But that is only one of the evils to be rectified, as before mentioned.

We have too much at stake to play with these things longer. I suggest that we go out on a regular membership propaganda. Our work is to get all these one hundred thousand men members, and ultimately Life Members. I suggest that you raise the Annual Membership fee from 50c to $1.00 to the Central Association, instead of 50c. Give the Central Association a chance to do something. The life fee will then be very much the cheapest and permanent. Governments and corporations will then realize this is not a fog, a dew, or a mushroom; but a real live concern, all powerful, and here to stay. One that knows what it wants, why it wants it, and how to get it; and withal, a concern that is animated by a spirit of moderation and fairness that will command respect everywhere.

Now, we should have at least $10,000. of an income this year for the Central. We want:—

For a Manager	$2,000.00
For Travelling Expenses	1,000.00
For Office	2,000.00
For Trade Agent	2,000.00
For Legislative Agent	2,000.00
For Miscellaneous	1,000.00
	$10,000.00

There are various methods of raising it, viz: Ten thousand members at $1.00 each, or twenty thousand members at 50c. each; or:—

From the Life Fund,	$ 1,000.00
From the G.G.G. Co.	2,000.00
From the Government	1,000.00
From 12,000 members at 50c each	6,000.00
	$10.000.00

There are three methods. We should be able to do either of them easily.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is one with us. There is no reason why a portion of the profits reaped from Saskatchewan should not be spent in assisting the old mother which gave it birth. The Government also could not do better than spend a grant of $1,000, in view of all the work this association is doing to weld this heteroge nous mass of strangers into a nation of ideal citizens.

F. W. GREEN

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No building material like this—

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is superior in every way. It is most economical—is easy and quick to lay or erect, saving expensive labor, and lasts a lifetime without continual repairs. Lightning, rain, wind or snow has no effect on "Metallic"—it is WEATHER, FIRE AND RUSTPROOF, the best material for all buildings.

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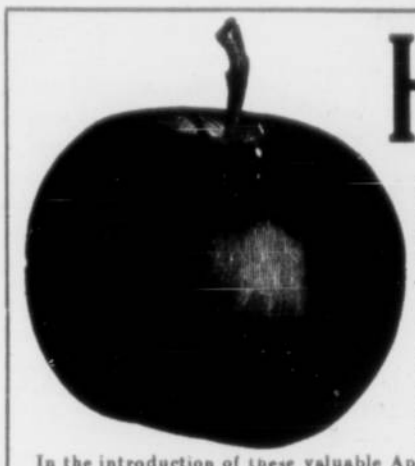

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THESE interesting and extremely hardy Hybrid Apples are a cross between a Russian Crab and the hardiest of our Canadian and Russian varieties of Apples. These crosses have been carried out under expert supervision with the object of securing some varieties of pronounced merit and sufficiently hardy to withstand the low temperatures which at times prevail in Manitoba and the adjoining territories. These varieties have been tested thoroughly, and most of them have fruited at the Experimental Farms above-mentioned. Sizes of the fruit vary from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. They bear at a very early age and crop heavily.

In the introduction of these valuable Apples and Crabs there is no doubt that a long felt want has been successfully filled. Write for liberal terms, Catalogue and my little brochure, explaining the life history of the "HARDY FROST PROOF APPLES." These lists and any further information furnished free. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

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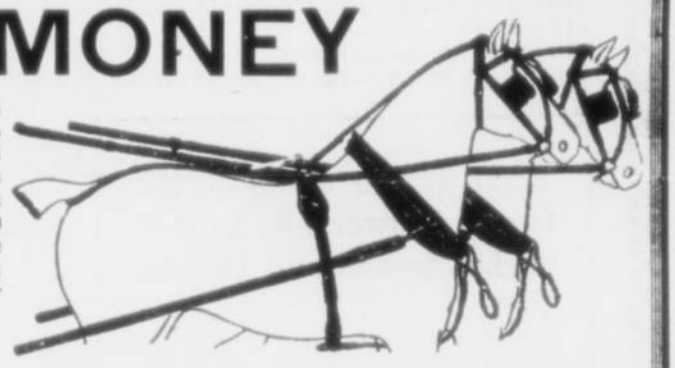

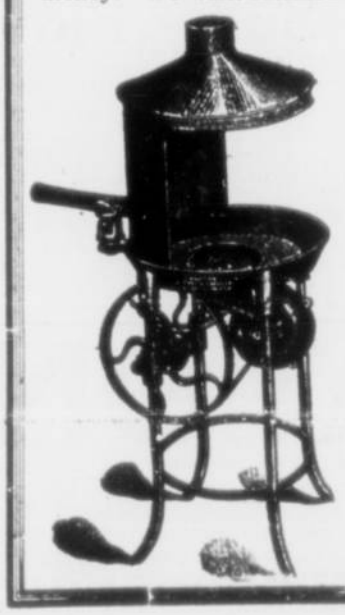

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$8.00

For use of Farmers, Tankbuilders, Blacksmiths, Miners, etc. Forge with hood, self-acting ratchet, level motion. Size of hearth 18in. diameter; height 30 inches. **Our Catalogue shows other forges and full line of tools.**

Farm Harness $21.85

This Harness is made of the best material, trimmings, X. C. ¾ flat strap check over hames; lines 1 inch, 18 feet; hames No. 3; over top clip, staple or bolt; traces 1½ inch, 3 ply, 2 rows stitching; pads leather, lined with felt; folded bellyband; pole strap 1½ inch; martingale 1½ inch; no back strap, crooper or breeching. Price without collars **$21.85**. With collar **$24.80. We catalogue many designs of harness, also harness parts.**

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Mail Order House **263 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG**

These are - Some of the PLOWS We Have Been - Telling You About

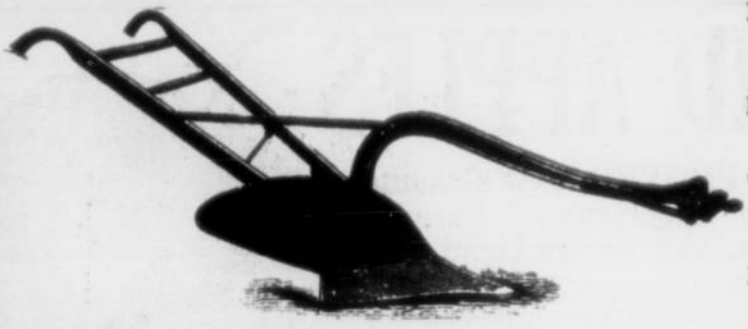
GOOD, strong, serviceable implements, every one of them, made of best materials and guaranteed to stand up against the hardest kind of service. These plows are designed so as to give the greatest turnover of soil with lightest draft. They represent the front rank of the Eaton implement line, and back of them we have cultivators, harrows, drills, land packers, haying tools; in fact almost everything you need from the time you first go on the ground in the Spring until your grain is bagged for shipment in the Fall.

The Eaton price results in a clear margin of saving to you. It means that the money which formerly went to the middleman now stays in your own pocket. The Eaton guarantee stands back of every implement we sell. It says that you must be satisfied before the deal is complete. Any man who buys an Eaton plow, and has reason for dissatisfaction, needs only to say so, and his money and all freight charges will be refunded on return of the goods.

We keep telling you about this guarantee because it is your safeguard. It takes all the risk and all uncertainty out of Mail Order business, and places you in the same position as the man who sees what he is buying before he pays his money. Makes it just as safe and satisfactory for you to order a plow as to buy a jack-knife or a suit of clothes.

The Eaton Catalogue for Spring 1910 is now being circulated. It gives price and full description of all our goods. We want you to have a copy.

ROYAL CLIPPER Walking Plow



MOULDBOARD is high with gentle turn insuring light draft and excellent scouring qualities.
BOTTOMS strongly constructed and braced, with malleable frog.
SHARES are of special processed steel, with beaded landsides and reinforced points.
BEAMS are extra strong, double ribbed forged steel, high curves to prevent fouling from trash. **STOUT HANDLES** made of best quality oak.

The Royal Clipper, illustrated herewith, is a strongly constructed steel beam stubble plow presenting most desirable features. The plow is perfectly balanced, correctly proportioned, and braced so as to withstand the heaviest strain.

Prices are for plow, as shown above, with one share, for delivery from Winnipeg only.

41B186	12 in. Stubble Plow, weight 105 lbs., price	**$13.00**
41B187	14 in. Stubble Plow, weight 110 lbs., price	**14.00**
41B189	12 in. extra shares, weight 10 lbs., price	**3.00**
41B190	14 in. extra shares, weight 13 lbs., price	**$3.25**
41B191	13 in. Rolling Coulter with yoke, weight 20 lbs., price	**3.10**
41B192	Gauge Wheel with clasp, weight 12 lbs., price	**1.25**

The Monarch Prairie Breaker

Long tapering mouldboard, wood beam of best seasoned timber, landside and share of solid steel, high natural finish, carefully ground and polished. This breaker will give the best of service; it is easy to handle and turns a smooth, flat furrow with very little friction.

Prices includ plow complete with rolling coulter, gauge wheel and extra share. Shipped from Winnipeg only.

41B206	12 in. Prairie Breaker, weight 135 lbs., price	**$16.00**
41B207	14 in. " " " 145 lbs., "	**18.00**

Defiance Brush Breaker

A strong, trusty implement for slashing into rough ground. This breaker is made for heavy service and will give excellent results in brush or rooty land, turns the furrow clean over, covering sod and trash well. Price is for plow complete with one share, for shipment from Winnipeg only.

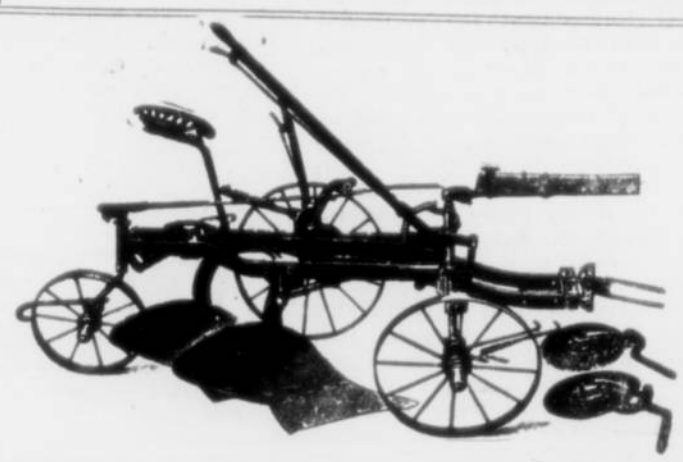
41B208	14 in. Brush Breaker, weight 165 lbs., price	**$20.00**
41B209	14 in. extra share, weight 30 lbs. "	**5.00**

Western Chief Gang Plow

Prices are for Plow, complete with Pole, Neck-yoke, Weed Hooks, Rolling Coulters, and Four-horse Evener. Can be shipped from Winnipeg, Calgary or Saskatoon.

Cat. No.	Size	Weight lbs.	Shipped from Winnipeg	Shipped from Saskatoon	Shipped from Calgary
41B200	12 in. Stubble Gang Plow	715	**$65.00**	**$67.25**	**$69.10**
41B201	14 in. " "	740	**67.00**	**69.20**	**71.00**
41B202	12 in. Breaker bottoms, extra	95	**24.00**	**24.75**	**25.25**
41B203	14 in. " " "	105	**25.00**	**26.00**	**26.50**
41B204	12 in. extra Share	10	**3.00**	**3.10**	**3.15**
41B205	14 in. extra Share	13	**3.25**	**3.40**	**3.55**

This plow is an implement that justifies our strongest guarantee. It is built along lines that insure the greatest turnover of soil with lightest draft. **BOTTOMS** are extra high quality insuring long wear. **AUTOMATIC TRIPPING DEVICE** gives the operator complete control. attached. **SHARES** are interchangeable on all our Walking, Gang and Sulky Plows.



BREAKER BOTTOMS can be supplied extra and are easily

What we are doing for the Grain Grower who lives in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

We realize that in selling heavy farm implements we can save our customers almost as much in freight charges as we can by eliminating middlemen's profits, and for the benefit of our customers who live far west of Winnipeg, we have arranged to ship certain heavy goods direct from the factory in carload lots at through freight rates to Saskatoon and Calgary. From these points they will be shipped to out-lying stations. This gives customers the benefit of through carload rates for the most of the journey from the factory, and a saving of several dollars in charges on each purchase may be effected as well as more prompt delivery being given.

Western Chief Sulky Plow SELF-LEVELLING, FOOT-LIFTING, SPRING LIFT

All operations are constantly under direct control of the driver. The levers which are within easy reach adjust the wheels and all other operations are accomplished by a light pressure of the foot. The plow enters and leaves the ground point first, locking automatically at the proper depth, or the locking device may be released so that the plow will float in the frame. Plow will turn square corners either way when in the ground.

The prices include pole, neckyoke, three horse eveners, weed hook, and rolling coulter. This plow can be shipped from Winnipeg, Saskatoon or Calgary.

Cat. No.	Size	Weight lbs.	Shipped from Winnipeg	Shipped from Saskatoon	Shipped from Calgary
41B193	14 in. Stubble Sulky	490	**$41.00**	**$42.00**	**$44.00**
41B194	16in. " "	500	**43.00**	**44.30**	**46.00**
41B195	Breaker attachment extra for 14 in.	50	**14.00**	**14.50**	**14.75**
41B196	" " " 16 in.	55	**15.00**	**15.50**	**15.75**
41B197	14 in. extra Share	10	**3.25**	**3.40**	**3.55**
41B198	16 in. "	14	**3.50**	**3.65**	**3.75**

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WINNIPEG CANADA

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers, where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

FARMERS' PARTY NEEDLESS.

Editor, GUIDE:—Sir, in your issue of the 26th, Mr. Kirkham, of Saltcoats, relieves his mind by a philipic anent the wickedness of the political parties, and urges the necessity of organizing a new party. He does not quite put it that way, but his mind is surely sufficiently logical to see ha. if you get a number of men to band together you have to that extent got a party. For instance the Grain Growers' Association is a party, not a political but an industrial party, and as such it has made for itself a record both of purpose and achievement. This being so, one is led to ask why should the farmers form a new political party and what is likely to be the future of such a party? Mr. Kirkham s reason is that the present parties are so wicked. This may be true, but if it is, it is indeed a sad truth because only a little more than a year ago there was both a provincial and a federal election and a very large percentage of our adult manhood supported one or other of the two parties. Those who hold this opinion set forth by Mr. Kirkham invariably except themselves from the wickedness they denounce. It must, I should imagine, be very comforting to regard the great mass of men around you as degraded while you are able to pat yourself upon the back with the proud satisfaction of knowing you are not running with the giddy multitude to do evil. And then Mr. Kirkham supplies a further reason for the general political depravity. He says they are looking out for jobs. My experience of politics and elections is that not one in a hundred voters expect anything in the way of a job. A further reason is that the hero party would only support a pure patriot. By what special mark this angelic creature is to be known, Mr. Kirkham does not state.

Now suppose Mr. Kirkham's letter should fire the enthusiasm of the farmer community, and the new party made a start, what is likely to be the future of such a party? Is it likely to be anyway different from other parties? We are not without some guidance furnished by past experience. We had the Patrons of Industry in Canada, and the Populist Party of the States. These parties had the compelling motive of the worthiest purposes, and they contained men of the most marked ability in each, and yet they both ended in signal failure. And why? Because in a very short time they disclosed the very same faults that were in the older parties, against which they were a protest. It was not found that the ablest men were given control, but in many cases the best workers were pushed aside and men who failed to win decent respect became leaders and then the end came.

Mr. Kirkham's whole idea of politics is wrong. He seems incapable of grasping what is nevertheless true, that the idea of party government is too deep seated in the minds and affection of our people to be superseded by a non-party scheme. He might organize his little band of stand-offers, but as soon as the election is called he would see five out of six of them with their coats off right in the heat of the fray. They might persuade themselves they were independent, but they would certainly not persuade anyone else. We had a curious illustration of this in December, 1908. No single man possesses, and I will say deservedly possesses, more influence with the farmers of the west from an industrial standpoint than our good friend, Mr. Partridge. Two elections were to take place, one in Saltcoats and the other in Humboldt for what he, no doubt, thought sufficient reasons, Mr. Partridge gave the farmers in the two constituencies his advice in a vigorous pamphlet, and the result was nearly four voted against his advice to one who voted as he wished. The party feeling men, being so strong that it is not amendable to influence from without. It seems to me the duty of any man who feels he has a light which can aid his fellows is to become a member of that party which most nearly meets his approval and let his light shine there. To refuse to do this is to deny to your fellows the help they are sorely in need of. I have heard (doubtless Mr. Kirkham has) of people so over good and so super-righteous they won't go to church because the regular churchgoer is such a poor specimen. Self praising politicians are just such a variety. I have now been for forty years a member of a political organization and I am perfectly satisfied I can do infinitely more good from within than I could from without. And more, while at times the make-belief of the party game is pretty coarse, on the whole the men inside the political party are just about the same as the men outside—neither better nor worse. If all this is so, why have the interests of the farmer not been attended to? The answer is very simple. The farmers have not insisted on attention. It is useless trying to place upon the political party the blame that properly belongs to ourselves. Suppose the farmers had not supported the Liberal candidate at Birtle, does anyone suppose the Manitoba government would have done what they are now doing? Exactly the same thing is true in Saskatchewan. If the grain growers had contented themselves by only offering criticism from a superior standpoint what effect would that have had on either government? I venture to say not the slightest, because political Phariseeism is even less comely than its religious counterpart. On the other hand every new member in the ranks of the Grain Growers Association is an extra lever to compel attention and the history of the last three months should be a convincing proof that we need not invent any new political party to get justice done to the farming industry. If we set to work in the right way we can get all reasonable redress from one or other of the parties we already have.

G. LANGLEY.

Maymont, Sask., Jan. 31.

IN DEFENSE OF A CANADIAN NAVY

Editor, GUIDE:—I read with considerable surprise in your issue of the 26 inst., a letter over the signature of H. G. Ahern, opposing a Canadian Navy or even a contribution towards the building of one or more battleships to help in the defense of the Empire. Does H. G. Ahern not know that all the great nations of the world are armed to the teeth in self-defense and that the powerful British Navy is for ever alert day and night and prepared for any emergency that may suddenly spring upon us.

Without our navy where would we be? Certainly not in Canada, farming peacefully under good government and under the protection of that same navy which H. G. Ahern condemns. The British Navy cost millions of money, but a war would cost billions, the result of which no man can tell.

The stronger a nation is, the less fear of war. Does H. G. Ahern think that if Germany defeated Great Britain, that Canada would escape? Why, Canada is just the country for Germany's excess of population, and then H. G. Ahern would be under the German flag. Perhaps he would not mind this except for the taxes he would be forced to pay, and the time he would be forced to devote to his military training.

It is strange Mr. Ahern did not propose doing away with those murderous revolvers carried by our Mounted Police, or with that splendid body of men themselves.

JOHN ROBERTSON

Bradwell, Sask.

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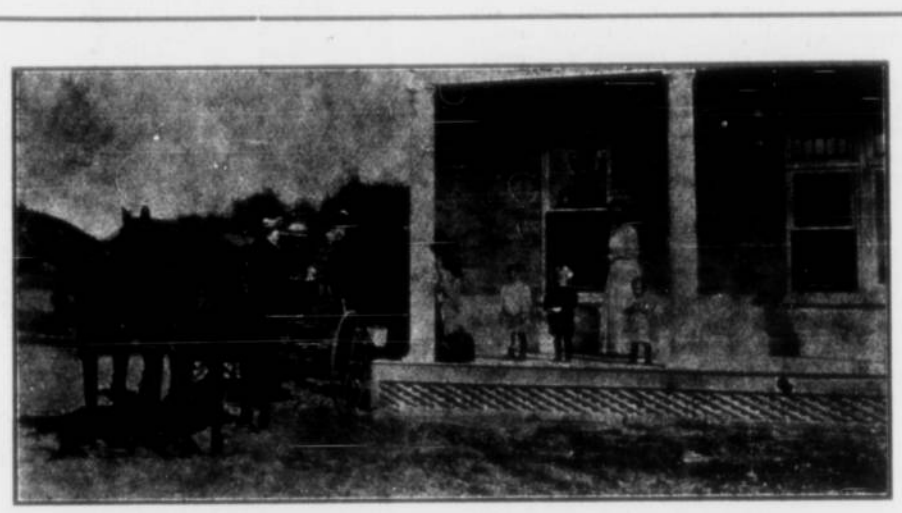
FARM FINANCING

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of January 19, there is an article on "Planning Next Season's Business." While agreeing with you in some things, I don't see eye to eye with you. You claim it would be an advantage to the farmers to borrow money from the bank to buy his supplies until he realizes on his crop. In the first place, in this district the bank charges 10% to farmers. In the next place, the merchants of Maymont closed their books to credit and demanded cash, but they forgot to lower their prices



Starting on a 40-mile drive

to a cash basis. Another drawback to the farmer is, that he has to take trade for his produce. I contend that the storekeeper, when he demands cash, should also pay cash. It is in fact, as you say, up to the farmers to plan to demand cash for their truck or produce. And the storekeeper who refuses to pay the cash, should be deprived of the farmers' custom. But the effort must be united in order to succeed.

Quite apart from this, a large number of farmers do not try to keep down expenses. Why buy dried fruits when they can raise all kinds of small fruits and rhubarb, vegetables, etc. Pumpkins will make splendid preserves or pickles. They are just as good as anything bought from the store and when you know how, that same old pumpkin can be pineapple, lemon, strawberry, etc., just the same as the storekeeper's canned turnip. We raise our own chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigs and cattle, so there is always something to sell. Besides, I find home-raised bacon much cheaper at 7c. per pound than store bacon at 18 to 22c. per pound. Instead of paying 4c. per pound for oat meal, clean up a bag of wheat, have some run through the chopper three times, then run it through a flour sifter. Try it for porridge and biscuits. or mix with equal parts of water for bread

A great deal more could be said along these lines, but I will conclude with this friendly warning: "To tell a man to go to the banks, is only another way of telling him to go to the devil."

"GRAIN GROWER"

Maymont, Sask.

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CONSIDER YOUR OPINIONS.

Editor, Guide:—There has been of late a tendency for close criticism of the economical and political sphere, and not a little of this prevailing mood has fallen on the broad field of Socialism. It would seem as though Socialism is a very worthy subject for both criticism and discussion as it has to do with every member of Society.

In forming our opinions in such important matters let us see that we do not abuse our influence. Let us have, to begin with, a clear, balanced and impartial mind, with which to weigh the evidence. The feasibility of any movement will be determined by the strength of its foundation.

Before we form opinions on the great questions of Socialism it would be a splendid idea to write to the Provincial Secretary of the Socialist Party of Canada, W. C. Stebbing, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Winnipeg. He should be able to lay the facts of the situation before us in a more reliable form, than might be obtained elsewhere. If we feel the Socialist movement is not right, then in order to safeguard ourselves in fair discussion we would be much better equipped had we a true view of the subject brought down from those in authority. We cannot do ourselves justice in thought, or discuss intelligently or successfully any subject on which we are not informed.

If we are inclined to oppose Socialism, then we are bettering our position in studying first our opponents strength. The proof of the strength of our position lies in our knowledge of the strength of the adversary.

Let us get clear on this point. Those of us who have, or had, strong leanings to either of the political parties, would do well (unless entirely satisfied with our party) to give a careful hearing or study to the principles of Socialism. The movement is a growing one. One of the principle features is direct legislation, which is admittedly the key to representative government in its true sense.

There are many other measures laid down by socialists claiming equal merit with direct legislation. Consider yourself in the capacity of a judge and come to no decision until you are in possession of the true evidence relating to the question.

A. J. BOUGHEN.

Dauphin.

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SAMPLE MARKET GIVES HIGHER PRICES.

Editor, GUIDE:—I am greatly taken up with an article in THE GUIDE of January 19, headed, "A Few Sample Market Advantages," and signed by "Grain Grower." Now, this man, "Grain Grower," quotes Minneapolis sample market for selling wheat, being a much better one than the system we have in western Canada. Now, as I have lived in the state of Minnesota and know all about their sample market, I can certify that the grain grower that wrote that explanation of the sample market of Minneapolis on wheat is correct in all his details. It gives to the farmer a much better price for his wheat than we get on the grade system and especially on the lower grades of wheat. I wish to state from my own experience and other farmers' experiences who have grown wheat in the state of Minnesota and in western Canada, that the Winnipeg wheat inspection is over one grade higher, taking all grades of wheat into consideration, than the state of Minnesota grades was when I was there. Now any person that is posted in the milling industry knows that Minneapolis has the greatest mills of the world, and we all know that there those mills are not kept running all these years at a loss, or they would have been closed up. Now, those Minneapolis millers have told me and others that western Canada grows a much better grade of wheat than the state of Minnesota, and those millers have been buying the Canadian wheat to mill with their wheat to make a better grade of flour. So you can see how our western

farmer is being beaten out of his just rights on our system of high grades. I wish to state it was through a perfect organization of the farmers of the state of Minnesota that this sample market was procured.

Now, from my past experience of farmers' organizations and knowing the good results they got through their united strength, I am highly pleased to think my two sons and I have settled in this great western country where our brother farmers are taken an interest in their own business and organizing for their financial benefit, for in union there is strength. Now, I want to say to all the farmers of Canada we want each and all the farmers to become members of the grain growers' organization for this reason:—The farmers of Canada are the majority of the voting power and we could elect such members to parliament as we would think justly qualified to give measures that might come before them a square deal, and with this voting power whatever just legislation the farmers would demand of the government they would get it and rectify a number of poor laws that are now on the statutes of this country. When you get the law in the proper shape to give the farmer a square deal and no special privileges to any other class of business then the farmers of the country will prosper and you will notice that where the farmers are prospering all other businesses in that part prosper.

I would suggest to the Grain Growers that we ought to have a certain amount of money donated and set aside in each province to employ a first class barrister, so that when the farmers got any of their cattle killed or their crops and buildings burned by the railway company the farmer would have a barrister he could depend on to defend his case against the railway company and all other corporations that was not treating the farmer right. I must say that the Grain Growers made a grand move when they started to publish the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. Through the GUIDE we can exchange views with each other and by getting a large number of people's views on a question it makes it much easier for a person to decide. I would say to the editor of THE GUIDE, I wish you would keep politics out of THE GUIDE as the grain growers are going to keep politics out of the elevator business. I remain a life member of the Grain Growers.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Hanley, Sask.

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LAUREL WREATH HANDED TO THE GUIDE

Editor, GUIDE:—You have asked for an opinion of THE GUIDE from your readers in a late issue, and I will endeavor to give mine as best I can.

The writer has read a good many agricultural papers, both on this side of the line and in the States, but for a paper you feel is interested in the farmers, that is honest in its policy, and that is doing its level best to better the condition of its readers, I hand the laurel wreath to THE GUIDE. It is undoubtedly the farmers' friend.

The editorials are clear, forcible and contain the clear kernels of truth without husks or chaff. The mechanical and artistic part is hard to improve upon.

The cartoons are works of art, and are superior in many respects to some of the great political cartoons that appear in the papers on the other side of the line. They are great! I consider them the most interesting and effective part of the paper.

Every farmer in the land should read THE GUIDE. Each issue is a farmer's institute in itself and I am surprised at the moderate price per year, $1, and a weekly paper at that.

JOHN M. BERGSTROM,
Sec.-Treas. Wauchope G.G.A.

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CREAM SEPARATOR PRICES.

Editor, Guide:—I wish to write a few lines to you hoping you will find space for the things I have to say. I have only had two copies of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, but I have already seen that you have a good back-bone in you, in taking the farmers' part. If you keep on in the way you are going, you will certainly open our eyes.

Now I want to say a few things concerning Cream Separators. I know of one manufacturing company, who sell their machines at the following prices: 350 pounds capacity, $100.00; 450 pounds capacity, $115.00; 550 pounds capacity, $130.00.

This same company gave to each of their agents that sold twelve machines in 1909 a $100.00 watch as a token of honor. Now according to the prices they are charging for their machines, this is only a small matter, but I believe it is worth while discussing, as we are certainly paying twice as much as the separator is worth.

This is all that I will say for this time, but I have a lot of similar cases in store for the future.

ROBERT SCHWART

Warmbey, Sask.

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GOVERNMENT BANKING SYSTEM OUTLINED.

Editor, Guide:—I am 62 years of age, and lived in the states all that while, until nearly six years ago when I came to Western Canada. It occurred to me that the Financial System in the States was defective and faulty, and under its workings it was impossible for all classes of citizens to get justice; or in other words, it was well calculated for the business of giving some classes chances to discriminate against other classes. Since coming to Canada, I have learned that the financial system here is practically the same, and, as I see it, both are failures in being effective in nearly every thing required of a financial system. In consequence of this fact a large amount of wealth is constantly being transferred from the hands of the producers to the hands of the manufacturers, instead of having a system which is the cause of such business, we could and should have one inaugurated and placed in vogue which all along the line, would work in the interests of justice to all classes of citizens. To do this would require a system which would naturally bring into circulation about the amount of money necessary to do the business of the country; or in other words, the volume would adjust itself to the needs of the people; always enough and never too much: and that too, without making any calculation as to the amount issued per capita. A system, that when money goes into circulation, no individual nor corporation could have any power to corner it; a system which has neither a high nor a low rate of interest in it; a system which has but one rate of interest, and that a standard rate fixed by the law—making powers of the nation; a system that would give every individual a chance to get money to use as a medium of exchange, without either the assistance or the interference of any capitalist; a system where the dollar would always have the same value or purchasing power, so that if there were to be any change of price in land, labor, commerce, machinery, etc., it would never be on account of the money getting dearer nor cheaper, and a system whereby the interest paid on money to bring it into circulation would go into the government's treasury instead of the bankers pocket.

We will now briefly outline a system which we believe would prove effective in the foregoing points, it is as follows: The government to issue all the money of paper, full legal tenders, payable for all debts, public and private, to be put in circulation only by loaning it to the people under a standard rate of interest, fixed by the law-making power; this interest to be neither high nor low, the borrower in all cases to give adequate security. Perhaps the most effective way to put this system in operation and carry it out, would be to have government banks, wherever the business of the country would justify, and have plenty of money in them stamped and ready to loan at all times. The government to put into circulation only the interest it has received on this money and money which it has collected by way of taxation.

At this time I will not enter into a discussion of the plan proposed, but for the present will leave it with the readers of THE GUIDE to think over. Probably I will write more on the subject in the near future.

W. H. MURPHY.

Tyvan, Sask.

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Perfect Skimming, Easy Cleaning, and at the same time separation of all foreign matter from both milk and cream, making pure butter. Write for a free trial in your dairy and be convinced.

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TAX THE UNEARNED INCREMENT

Editor, GUIDE:—Allow me to congratulate you on the able and persistent manner in which you fight for the legitimate rights of the farmers. And the partial success they have already achieved in regard to the marketing of grain, etc., is, I am sure, greatly due to the way you have always championed their cause. The cartoon in your issue of January 19th hits the situation off to a nicety, and at the same time shows the position of the three western Associations and the combined interests they have to fight.

The chief object I have in view in writing was to reply to Mr. C. E. Ivens' letter in your issue of 19th January. He thinks it unfair to penalize speculation. Now I beg to differ from Mr. Ivens on this point. It seems to me unfair that farmers who reside on and live under all the inconveniences of pioneer life, should by their industry be the means of increasing the value of adjoining lands, probably held for the purpose of speculation. In Saskatchewan we have a uniform Land Tax for farmers and speculators alike, but I think that owners of uncultivated and unoccupied lands held for speculation, ought to pay a special tax as a per centage on the increased value made possible by the resident owners. In this country we can't get anything for nothing, and no more should the speculator who holds land for increased value. Would such lands increase in value if the residents were to leave the district? I say not. Therefore it proves that the speculator is indebted to the resident owners for his increased value and consequently ought to be compelled in some way to contribute to that community for same, or as the British phrase is—"Unearned Increment."

I think the special tax on unoccupied and uncultivated land would have the tendency of throwing this land into the hands of the real farmers with consequently improved results for the social life and public facilities of the district.

I do not wish at present to intrude further on the space of your valuable paper or as I would call it "The Farmers' Self Educator," but should you think worthy of publication, I will take courage and come again. I am sorry to say I am not yet a member of the G.G.A., but am going to first meeting of local branch and ask them to take me in, for I can't stay out any longer, when such victories are being won. "Long live the United Farmers' Association of Canada."

A. W. MAY.

Mayview, Sask.

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FARM LIABILITIES

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of January 19 (Page 6), re planning next season's business, you state that one question which is of the utmost importance to farmers is how to finance the operations of the farm until the crop is secured and marketed. This is a problem in which no doubt many new farmers would like to know what to do. It was a great boon at one time to be able to get things on credit, which is a bad system if you can avoid it, but now you have to pay cash for everything, which no doubt is the best plan when you have the money, but hard on those who have not. This system prevents buying goods which you could easily do without Then again you say we ought not to have our liabilities all fall due in November. To my mind this is as good a date as any, because if we cannot pay then it is a sure thing we should have no money to pay any other time of the year, unless we are rich enough to be able to hold our wheat for a few months.

Then you state that the banks are beginning to look upon farmers accounts in a different light. Now I have not found it so myself. The other day I tried to borrow $100 from a bank to pay off the last of my machinery notes, but could not get it. The manager stated that it was too early in the year to lend money, and the majority will only lend it for three months.

Perhaps you were only alluding to farmers of some years' standing in writing your article.

FARMER.

Cubitt, Sqask.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FARMERS

Editor, GUIDE:—I am a subscriber to your valuable paper and I must say I consider it Canada's leading farmers' paper. I find your editorials to be true to the farmers interests and I have to agree with them almost to the letter. It is great to know that at last we have a paper which is up to its claims and is standing fearlessly for our rights.

Your "Mail Bag" contains many good letters. They are all interesting and many contain good ideas and sound logical argument. Of course there are some I find it impossible to agree with; at the same time these letters are worth reading because they set you thinking and bring out new ideas.

The present is certainly a time of great thought and remarkable action. This interprovincial organization which is about to be formed throughout the Dominion is a great step in the right direction. It will certainly bring about a great many improvements for the agricultural class all over Canada and through them benefit all classes, for the greater the prosperity on the farm the greater will be the prosperity of all our people.

While an organization of the farmers of the Dominion will be of great benefit it strikes me that an international organization of agriculturists would be of still greater benefit. Would it not?

For the near future I would favor an organization covering the United States and Canada, and perhaps later other countries might be brought in. I feel satisfied that if intelligent farmers from all over the U.S. and Canada were to meet at some suitable place in the U.S. one year and in Canada another, and there discuss questions both of national and international importance, it would have the effect of greatly improving conditions in each country and between the two nations. At these conventions international legislation would figure largely, and through the organization, weight would be brought to bear on the governments which would force them to act as no other influence would.

I hope you will see fit to have this letter appear in THE GUIDE, because I feel that this idea is worthy the consideration of our farmers. I thank you in anticipation for your space.

REUBEN R. TEGART.

Rouleau, Sask.

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IN SUPPORT OF A CANADIAN NAVY

Editor, GUIDE:—Having perused letter written by Mr. H. G. A., re Canadian navy, in issue of January 26th, I wish to make a few remarks.

Well, any farmers with whom I have been talking all seem in favor of a Canadian navy and are quite willing to assume their share of expense. This gentleman can see no need for a navy. Well, perhaps he cannot see very far; perhaps not much further than his own doorsteps.

It is a good thing we have statesmen of integrity who can think and act for such men as he. Canada for the last hundred years has been living in peace and prosperity under the prestige of the British navy, and it is time we relieved the over-burdened tax payer of the mother land a little of the cost of protecting us. This writer evidently never reads the papers and thinks that the ships are always floating around on a holiday tour, or else on a picnic. Where would all our wheat for export be if war broke out without this same fleet? Could we have excluded the Japs and Chinese from British Columbia without ship protection. I think not. See the work they did in settling the fishery disputes. Also look what the fleet did for the slave trade.

Then there is the surtax with Germany. I guess we would have had to take that off again only for the fleet.

The fleet also protects our coasts against smuggling. We all deplore the fact that we have to keep such large armaments, but if we would hold the supremacy, we must build the ships and spend the money, too.

This question must not be considered from a local standpoint, but from a standpoint of the good of the Empire as a whole, for what hurts it hurts us, and this is a case of the survival of the fittest. Canada with her great future as one of the foremost colonies should go one better than the others and build her own navy. We've got to begin sometime, and why not now?

F. H. ASHE.

P.S.—How would a small tax on incomes over $1,500 be? Would not this lighten the burden on the small farmers?.—F.H.A.

Ashville, Man.

1910 DAIRYING PROSPERITY

The one thing which has contributed most largely to dairying prosperity the world over for the past thirty years has been the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR, and favorable conditions afford more than usual opportunity for it to continue doing so during the new year of 1910.

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There was never a better time to make the purchase of a DE LAVAL Cream Separator. The high price of dairy products helps it to save its cost twice as soon as would otherwise be the case. Hence it does this now within a few months over any setting system and within a year over any other separator in use.

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No man having milk to separate, whether he now has no separator or an inferior kind of one, can make a wiser or more profitable move than to start the new year 1910 with a DE LAVAL machine, and every day of delay means just so much loss in quantity and quality of product.

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1 lb. Bottles, each	$ .25
5 lb. Jars, each	.90
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50 lb. Jars, each	8.00
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We purchased from The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. last season 1,200 bushels of these wonderful oats and sowed on new breaking, and can now supply seed with Garton's original guarantee, viz., "Absolutely Free from wild oats or weed seeds."

State quantity required, and we will quote you. Also Stanley and Red Fyfe wheat.

CUT ARM FARM CO., Bangor, Sask.

FOR QUALITY: This breed of oat won all the sweepstakes prizes in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba last season, and again at Regina and Edmonton 1910.

ALBERTA SECTION

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

For Local Unions

The Following Communication has been Forwarded to all the Unions in Alberta, by Edward J. Fream, Secretary-Treasurer, United Farmers of Alberta

Gentlemen:—The big convention of 1910 is over and we are now getting down to a fair start. It can be truthfully said that the convention was a huge success and that all who were present will report to their respective unions that the association is making progress. We need your assistance to carry on the work this year, however. Are you going to help us? Remember, we want active unions and active members, and we also want numbers. Can you send in the names of any persons interested in the work and the names of places where successful unions can be organized, so that we can get in touch with them? An organization committee, having charge of all organization details, and consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, has been appointed. This committee is keen to get to work, but want your assistance to make their work a success.

As the board of directors have decided to have 10,000 of the official minutes of the convention printed it will be necessary to go into details in this circular, as the pamphlets giving full details will be ready at an early date. These will be used in organization work, but the members will also like to have a copy, so to secure same we would ask all unions to report at once. Please give me a list of your members at once so that we can know what we are doing.

There are two or three details in connection with the annual convention which will stand a little mention.

First and foremost is that of the pork packing proposition. The government presented a draft report and it was accepted by the convention. You will now hear from the Live Stock Commissioner at an early date on the subject, and you are requested to give the matter prompt attention, for the sooner the contracts are completed the sooner the government plant will be under way.

The convention pledged itself to government ownership of line and terminal elevators, and a committee has been appointed to draft out a plan on the same lines as the Manitoba plan, and decided to open up a Labor Bureau.

The matter of hail insurance came in for a share of discussion and so many plans were presented for consideration that at last it was decided to submit all to the unions with a request that they consider same carefully and then send in their vote to the general secretary as to the plan preferred. Under these instructions from the convention I beg to present herewith the different plans submitted to the convention. Kindly submit these at your next meeting, then vote on same and let me have your verdict not later than April 1st next. To simplify this work on your part at the end of this circular will be found a voting blank. You are requested to fill this in and return to me before the above mentioned date.

As a guidance in your discussion, I present herewith an extract from the legislative committee's report, as this shows the extent of the damage from hail last year, and following this will be found the different propositions, numbered. In filling out the form in connection with this vote, just place therein the number of the plan your union is in favor of.

Extract From Legislative Committee Report

The matter of hail insurance was also taken up with the government, and the suggestions conveyed to the premier. The result was that the graduated system of insurance was adopted, but the plan of premiums suggested by your committee was not brought into effect. This suggested plan was that the rate for the $4.00 indemnity should remain at the old rate, but the rate for the increased insurance should be made to fully cover the loss, as estimated by the average loss rate per acre since the hail insurance plan was adopted. Instead of this the government charged a flat rate increasing the rate from 15c. per acre to 20c. per acre for the $4.00 indemnity and making a rate of 30c. and 40c. for the $6.00 and $8.00 indemnities respectively. The result is that, in spite of the increased rate, losses this year are heavier than ever, as the following synopsis will show.

According to returns received the number of contracts issued was 4,601 and the number of claims for indemnity was 965. The total number of acres fully insured was 246,699 and partially insured was 48,732, making a total of 295,431 acres, or reducing the partially insured acres to fully insured the total acreage fully insured was 271,665, divided thus:

At the rate of 20c. per acre..	97,668
At the rate of 30c. per acre..	42,643
At the rate of 40c. per acre..	131,354
	271,665

thus showing that nearly 50 per cent. was under the highest rate of indemnity and therefore carried the heaviest losses.

The total amount of premiums collected was $84,868.79 and the total expenses were $188,028.82, leaving a deficit of $73,140.03. The estimated acreage of the province was 941,200 and the approximate proportion of total acreage under crop insured 29 per cent. The number of acres damaged was 64,803, and the percentage of insured acres damaged was 24 per cent.

These figures speak for themselves and it will not be necessary to go into further details, but this will no doubt be taken into consideration when making arrangements for this year's insurance. It is satisafactory to know that the premier considers that the hail insurance business has not been given a fair trial yet and that the government will not abandon the business to private companies. It might be advisable to appoint a commission to act on this matter, possibly in conjunction with the government, and see if it is possible to arrive at some equitable basis of co-operative or compulsory hail insurance for the province.

In this connection it is perhaps as well to point out that in the province of Saskatchewan, the government withdrew from the hail insurance business last year, and that four private companies entered the field, three adopting a uniform sliding scale in which the risks were classified into five classes, the first comprising quarter sections upon no part of which injurious hail had fallen in the ten growing seasons last past; the second class comprised quarter sections upon any part of which injurious hail had fallen in not more than one of the ten growing seasons last past; the third class comprised quarter sections which were not hailed more than twice during a similar period; the fourth class not more than three times, and the fifth class not more than four times. Quarter sections upon any part of which hail that would injure or destroy growing crops had fallen in more than four of the ten growing seasons last past were not insured by these companies. The growing season was further specified to signify the period between May 14 and September 16 in any year. These companies undertook to insure at $2, $3, $4, $5 or $6 per acre as might be desired, and also to allow premiums to be paid in cash or to be settled by note, the rates charged being as follows:

Rate per $100 of Insurance:

	Cash Premium	Note Premium
First class	$4.00	$5.00
Second class	4.65	5.80
Third class	5.65	7.05
Fourth class	7.00	8.75
Fifth class	8.65	10.80

The exact figures are not yet available as the companies have made no analysis of their expenditure for hail insurance only, and the same officials are soliciting fire as well as hail insurance and adjusting losses; but it is estimated that after paying expenses and agents' commissions the companies came out about even, and it is to be noted further that this was upon the best classes of risks only, as no insurance was effected upon the fifth class, so that to all intents and purposes it may be considered that hardly any farmer in the province of Saskatchewan who had been hailed more than twice in the past ten years was insured.

The fourth company offered insurance at from $2 to $8 per acre, at the rate of $7 per $100 insurance upon quarter sections upon no part of which hail that would injure or destroy grain crops had fallen in not more than four of the ten growing seasons last past. This company also undertook to settle by note at the rate of $8.25 per $100 of insurance. No reports have been received as to the business done. These flat rates are nearly double those formerly charged by

FARMERS ON UNIVERSITY BOARD

In Alberta They Will Have Some Voice in Educational Affairs of the Province for Which They Pay.

A meeting of the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in the committee rooms of the Edmonton Exhibition Association on Thursday evening, February 3, 1910, at 8 o'clock. Present: J. Bower, president, in the chair; W. J. Tregillus, vice-president; J. Speakman, W. D. Warner, T. Balsam, G. Long, F. L. Langston, E. Carswell, and A. Von Mielecki, directors; and E. J. Fream, secretary. A telegram of regret for non-attendance was received from L. H. Jelliff. The minutes of the previous meeting, held on January 22, 1910, were adopted as read on motion by Messrs. Warner and Balaam.

The secretary reported on the work done by him in regard to the resolutions passed at the annual convention, and read the correspondence relating thereto, and same was found satisfactory.

Mr. Tregillus moved and Mr. Balaam seconded: "That the secretary be instructed to take up with the general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company the matter of the recent prairie fire losses in the Vegreville district, more especially as reported in the Vegreville Observer, and ascertain what this article means."—Carried.

The president presented the following resolution from the Red Deer U.F.A. Co-operative Society:

"Whereas, this association has found by experience that the lack of a proper system of hay inspection is a great handicap to both buyer and seller, and often leads to litigation that inspection would prevent,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask that the government appoint suitable hay inspectors who shall act as referees in cases of dispute, also that a copy of this resolution be sent to the executive of the U.F.A. asking them to present it to the government and join with us in pressing on the government the urgent need of a proper system of hay insepction; further, at the same time asking our government to use their influence with the British Columbia government to induce them to pass a like measure that will be reciprocal in its nature."

Mr. Tregillus moved and Mr. Langston seconded: "That the resolution as presented be adopted and that it be presented by the legislative committee to the government."—Carried.

A letter from D. M. S. Campbell, of Lloydminster, in reference to organization work was presented, and Mr. Speakman moved, seconded by Mr. Balaam, "That this matter be turned over to the organization committee."—Carried.

The president brought up the matter of terminal elevators and asked for the views of the executive. After discussion, the opinion was expressed that it would be impossible to prepare a plan for presentation to the government before the legislature opens.

A letter from J. Kemmis, Cowley, in reference to organization work, was read and ordered to be filed.

The resolutions relating to the agricultural college question, referred to the board by the annual convention, were then taken up, and after considerable discussion, Mr. Speakman moved, seconded by Mr. Warner:

"Having considered the matter of the agricultural college, we do recommend to the government that there should be established in connection with the agricultural college in various parts of the province, agricultural schools with practical demonstration farms attached thereto, such schools to take up the practical farm work and the students to reside on the farm; the final course to be taken at the agricultural college, and we further recommend that the farmers be given a fair equitable representation on the governing staff of the college, and in the event of these recommendations being carried out, we agree to the principle of combining the agricultural college with the university."

Mr. Tregillus moved as an amendment, and Mr. Mielecki seconded: "That this question be left to the representatives of the people in the legislature."

On the question being put the motion was declared carried and the amendment lost.

The various resolutions relating to the Local Improvement Act were then taken up and after discussion, Mr. Tregillus moved, and Mr. Carswell seconded:

"That we recommend that the present local improvement districts be retained but suggest that the districts be given larger powers than they have at present to deal with matters of a local nature."—Carried.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Warner seconded:

"Whereas serious losses, ruinous to settlers, are being incurred by reason of stock being killed on railways because of inefficient cattle guards, the absence of cattle guards, poor fences or the absence of fences altogether, and whereas railway companies evade payment of claims by reason that the present law does not properly safeguard the interests of the stock owners,

"Be it resolved, that the president and secretary be instructed to refer this matter to the Inter-Provincial Council or the National Council and request that they at once take the necessary steps towards securing amendments to the Railway Act, making railway companies liable for all stock killed unless such stock has been killed on the raiway crossings by reason of negligence of the owners, the onus of proof of such negligence being borne by the railway companies."—Carried.

A discussion ensued on the proposed pork packing agreement, and the meeting then adjourned.

Later Meeting

A meeting was held in the Windsor Hotel, Edmonton, at the close of the interview with the government on Friday afternoon, February 4, 1910, there being present: J. Bower, president, and Messrs. Speakman, Warner, Balaam, Lang, Langston, Carswell and Meilecki, directors, and the secretary.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Balaam seconded:

"That we request one-third share of the members of the board of governors of the university and one representative on the senate."—Carried.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Warner seconded:

"That we empower the president to arrange with the premier in regard to the holding of the convention of the various interests in Alberta and British Columbia, as suggested in the report of the transportation committee."—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

the government of Saskatchewan, and the government made no discriminations as to the risk offered, but carried every farmer in the province who chose to apply for insurance, which accounts for the heavy annual deficits.

The flat rate charged by the government of Alberta last year was $5 per $100 of insurance, and no discriminations were made, any farmer who applied for insurance secured same, whether he had been hailed once or every year during the last ten growing seasons. This information should be taken into consideration, and as we have the assurance of the government that the hail insurance business will not be abandoned by them, it will be well to make arrangements to secure the fullest possible data on this subject and thereby arrive at a solution which will be as far as possible satisfactory to all parties concerned.

1. Moved by Streamstown Union:

That in view of the failure of all systems of hail insurance which have hitherto been tried this union is in favor of a hail tax, provided that such tax does not exceed two dollars per quarter section, and that such tax would be sufficient to provide a fund to give compensation for damage done by hail, lightning and cyclones.

2. Moved by Prairie Center Union:

Be it resolved that the government of Alberta assess all the taxable lands in the province at one cent per acre for the purpose of hail insurance, and that all grain shall be insured by the government. Assessment and inspection to be made by some local official.

3. Moved by Beaumont Union:

Resolved that this convention request our provincial government to establish and create a hail insurance system, under which all crops sowed and planted shall be insured from damage by hail, from one dollar per acre for partial damage up to eight dollars per acre for total loss, the councillor for each township to be the appraiser and the said appraiser to receive three dollars per day for time employed on said services. Any crops damaged by hail to be reported by the owner or his agent inside of three days from the time of damage. The funds for said insurance to be raised by a tax on all taxable lands in the province. Any lands with a certain number of sheep, cattle or horses to each quarter section grazing thereon shall be exempt from said hail tax.

4. Moved by Mr. W. J. Jackman, East Clover Bar Union:

That the government inaugurate a compulsory scheme of insurance against damage by hail, to be financed in the following way:

The first quarter section to be exempt from taxation. In the event of more than one quarter section being owned by any individual, company or corporation, the second quarter section to bear a tax of one cent per acre, and every succeeding section an additional tax of one cent per acre until a maximum of five cents per acre is reached. In the case of land used for grazing purposes, ten head of horses or cattle or thirty head of sheep per quarter section to entitle the owner to exemption from taxation.

5. Moved by Mr. F. J. Herbert, Strathcona Union:

Resolved that in view of the fact that the hail insurance of the government is going further behind every year, this convention would recommend that the government graduate the premiums asked for hail insurance on the plan of a smaller premium for land that was never hailed and a larger tax on land that has been hailed a certain number of times in a number of years, and so on.

6. Moved by Edmonton Union:

We suggest that the hail insurance ordinance be discussed. To have it discussed so as to reduce the premiums and to allow the amounts of premiums to be collected by the various school secretaries, say with a five per cent. discount for cash and not before the end of the year, same to be guaranteed by the land, or prefereably a compulsory tax.

7. Moved by Melville Union:

Whereas it seems conclusive that we must carry hail insurance on our crops throughout Alberta, also we need relief in the way of destroying gophers in quite a few localities, and the coyotes should be held in check by paying bounties on all scalps, be it old or young, at one dollar each, and that the government should supply the poison for destroying gophers to the various local improvement districts free of cost, and also that our local improvement councillors be the inspectors and adjusters in the hail losses, at a cost to the beneficiary of say 3 per cent., and that the indemnity should be a minimum of one dollar per acre and a maximum of ten dollars per acre; said losses, bounties and poison to be paid out of a fund to be established by the government by placing a blanket tax of two and one half cents per acre on every acre of rateable land and fifty cents on every town lot in our province.

8. Moved by the Resolution Committee:

We recommend that committee be appointed to, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, lay out a scheme of hail insurance more satisafctory than the present one. All resolutions bearing on this subject to be turned over to said committee for investigation.

The following resolutions were also referred to the unions for discussion during the ensuing year, and you are asked to express your opinion on same:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this convention the price of coal and lumber is too high and the cost of production is not considered in fixing the price; but we believe the price of these commodities is controlled by powerful monopolies and combines, that the public are obliged to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. over and above the cost of production. In our opinion the coal and timber lands should always continue to be the property of all the people and developed in the interests of the people and should not be allowed to go into the hands of the few, thus giving the few power to form powerful combines and monopolies, thereby securing immense fortunes at the expense of the many. And, further, we believe that the only sure remedy for the people to adopt to protect themselves from the powerful grasp of these monopolies is for the people, through the government, to own and operate these industries in the interests of all the people, and in order that the will of the people should be carried out as speedily as possible we would ask that the government at once make an appropriation of $100,000 to build, own and operate a sawmill and another $100,000 to operate a coal mine or mines."

"Resolved that this convention is of the opinion that when the price of any one article of food is controlled by monopolies or combines, and the public are obliged to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. more for such articles than cost of production, it is the duty of the government to protect the people from the power of these combines, and we consider oatmeal one of the staple articles of food that is universally used, and the people ought to secure the same at a small profit, and in order to obtain this we believe that the government should be asked to appropriate $100,000 to build, own and operate an oatmeal mill in the interests of the people."

Another matter of importance was the change to the constitution providing for life membership. This is as follows: "That a section be added to the constitution providing for a life membership fund, at a fee of ten dollars, three dollars of same to be retained by the local union, three dollars to go to the central organization for general purposes or a reserve fund, and four dollars to go to the organization fund for organizing."

In accordance with these terms I shall be pleased to secure life members.

Other matters of importance came up for discussion, but you will be better able to follow them when the report of the convention is in your hands, so they will be taken up in the next circular.

As it is not expected that the official report of the convention will be ready for circulation for a few weeks yet, under separate cover a copy of The Grain Growers' Guide for January 26 and February 2 has been sent you. These papers have the full report of the convention and will be of use to your union in discussing the questions before the report is printed.

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ALBERTA'S NEW CABINET PORTFOLIO

The rapid growth of Alberta and the fast increase of the duties incumbent on the provincial administration has made necessary the creation of a new cabinet portfolio which will be known as the Department of Municipalities.

The creation of a new department to take charge of this portion of the local government was decided at a meeting of the provincial cabinet which was held at the Government Buildings on February

The lock that holds the Peerless Fence

The Peerless lock holds with a strong grip. All wires are English galvanized steel, No. 9—strongest and toughest there is. The elasticity of the Peerless fence withstands any shock or change in temperature.

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Let us send you our free, illustrated booklet telling all about our farm and poultry fences and gates and ornamental lawn fences.

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Grain Growers—Peaches and Cream—

TON STALLIONS, Four Years' Old

My barns are full of the best lot of **"Clydesdale," "Percheron"** and **"Hackney" Stallions** in **CANADA** at **Prices that defy competition**

No. One Hard Stallions

"Clydesdales" by such noted sires as **"Hiawatha," "Marconi," "Revelanta," "Royal Favorite," "Count Victor,"** and others.

"Percherons" blacks and grays, many of which are bred strong in **"Brilliant"** blood.

My **Stallions** are **Stallions, not Ponies.**
My **Guarantee** is reasonable.
My **Stallions** are **bought for Cash.**
My **Prices** are **within** the **reach of all.**
My **Business** is my own. **No partners to divide with.**
My **Stallions** are **personally imported** from Scotland and France.

For further particulars write—

J. B. HOGATE, Brandon, Man.

As it is only possible to have a small per cent. of my Stallions in the Winter Fair Building during the Winter Fair, I cordially invite all lovers of good horses and prospective buyers to visit my barns, which are only **four blocks south-west of the Fair Building,** to inspect my horses and get prices before buying. Literally speaking, why give two bags of wheat for a Stallion when I can sell you a better one for one bag.

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Finds its last achievement in the

Ubiquitous IVEL MOTOR

In the **Invincible Farm Engine,** there is not one ounce of wasted power in a single detail of its perfect **Adjustment of Parts.** Weighing only **3600 Pounds,** its energy is so perfectly conserved that it will pull at a wonderful pace, a 2, 3 or 4 furrow plow and turn in a smaller radius **than an ordinary wagon.**

It will go anywhere, work on any surface and adapt itself to every conceivable purpose in Agriculture. Its weight is so evenly distributed that its broad wheels make little or **no impression on the soil,** and

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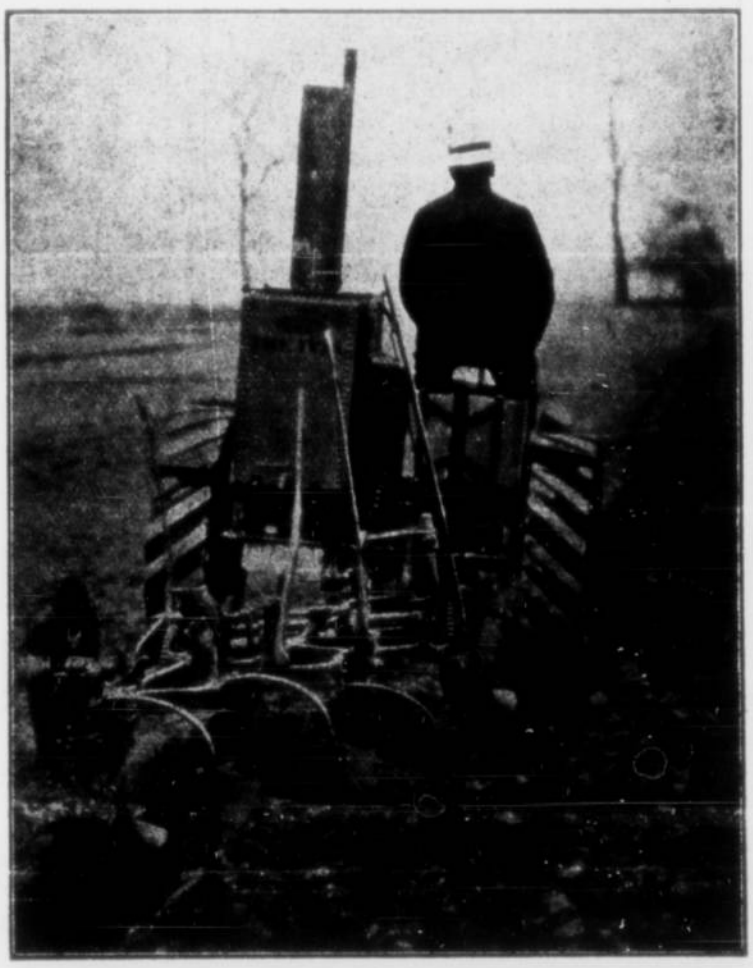

4, all the members of the executive being present.

The new Minister of Municipalities will be Hon. W. A. Buchanan, the member for Lethbridge, who will have charge of the roads and bridges of the province, the local improvement districts and the collection of the educational tax. This will relieve the Department of Public Works of some of the duties which have fallen to it in the past and which have been accumulating very rapidly.

The new Minister of Municipalities will not assume office until after the session of the legislature. The creation of the department will necessitate some legislating and this will come up for consideration at the coming session of the legislature.

The Hon. W. A. Buchanan is a bright and promising young man and his appointment will likely prove one of the most popular that the government has made.

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LEA PARK WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of Lea Park Women's Institute was held on January 29, at the home of Mr. Goodall, and the retiring president gave a short report of the work done during the fourteen meetings held in the past year. She also gave the financial report.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. J. C Dale, Tring; Vice-President, Mrs. M. E. Graham, Lea Park; Secretary, Miss Pauline Campbell, Marwayne; Treasurer, Miss Maud Humphrey, Tring.

After a lively discussion it was decided to hold a series of appropriate entertainments and a committee was appointed to make complete arrangements to hold a valentine sale with mailing and delivery department in an adjoining office. This will be held in Tring school on Friday evening, February 25. A menu committee was appointed to proceed to the kitchen and prepare supper.

In the meantime, while this meeting was being held, the members of Tring U.F.A. was holding a business meeting in the dining room. After the close of both meetings the institute met with the United Farmers and thoroughly enjoyed supper and conversation. Following this an extempore program was arranged, beginning with a song by A. Campbell, and followed by songs by D. Smith and J. Weston, a quartette of male voices, a speech by Mr. Farrell on "The Proposed Railway Through the District," and telling of his interview with the Alberta cabinet came next. Mr. Farrell also compared pioneer life in Alberta with a similar life in various States, needless to say to the credit of Alberta. Several recitations were also given, together with graphophone selections, and shortly after eleven o'clock the gathering, which numbered nearly eighty, broke up, after enjoying a splendid evening of both business and pleasure.

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GOVERNMENT CREAMERIES ASSOCIATION

Like the farmers, the creameries operated by the government felt the need of more thorough organization, and it was decided to form an association, the particulars of which were published a short time ago. That this met with the approval of the creamery associations is shown by the following resolutions, which are two of several received during the last three weeks:

"Whereas the board of directors of the Lake View Creamery Association, having received the report and the objects of same explained of the formation of an association to be called "The Association of Government Creameries of Alberta," the said association having been organized at the Dairy Convention held at Red Deer on the 5th and 6th of January; be it resolved that the board of directors of the Lake View Creamery Association express their appreciation of the step that has been taken and assure the executive of the Association of Government Creameries of their hearty support and co-operation."

From another creamery word was received that the matter was brought up at the annual meeting and it received the hearty approval of all present, also that the resolutions passed by the Red Deer convention were unanimously endorsed.

REACHING FOR THE 10,000 MARK

Requests are still being made for information in regard to organizing and in the last few days enquiries have been received from High River, Rovercourse, St. Paul de Metes, Casleyville, Wellsdale, and other places. The U.F.A. will be over the 10,000 mark before the next convention is held.

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LLOYDMINSTER UNION

At a meeting of Lloydminster Union held on January 29, the secretary was requested to ascertain if each union was to be supplied with a report of the various resolutions referred back to the board of directors for them to take action in conjunction with the provincial legislative.

This union was satisfied with the results of the convention and the work it accomplished. The secretary was instructed to request that if possible about 25 of the monthly circulars from the central office should be secured for distribution among the members, as several of them live a considerable distance away from town and by letting them have these circulars each month it would induce them to take a keener interest in the association and also in getting new members to join.

Note.—According to custom, all unions will be informed of the work undertaken by the board of directors.—E.J.F.

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MELVILLE UNION

The regular meeting of Mellville Union was held on February 1, and there was a large attendance to listen to the reports of the delegates to the annual convention. This report was presented and unanimously adopted by the meeting. Visitors were present from Heather Brae, Norbo, Montrose, East Lynne, Albany and other places, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed concerning the U.F.A. and the work it is doing.

The secretary was instructed to write asking that arrangements be made for an organizer to visit the places above mentioned at once, and also to send copies of THE GUIDE into the districts for distribution.

The pork packing contract was presented to the meeting and unanimously adopted, and the general feeling of the meeting was that we should now strike hard while the interest was hot.

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WHAT UNION MAY ACCOMPLISH

In the last issue of THE GUIDE a report was published . This made a complaint against the defective fencing and cattle guards on the C.N.R. and the general secretary at once took the matter up with the railway company. Word has already been received from the general manager that the matter will be looked into at once and that full particulars in regard to same will be supplied in a few days.

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GREAT WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM

E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers, when in Edmonton last week, said that he never knew a time when the farmers of Alberta appeared so eager for organization. Demands for assistance in organization were pouring into his office from all parts of the province, and they could not cope with these demands. "Our organizing committee," he said, "is being kept busy and we have already one organizer working in the south. We will need several more in the north country. During the week following the convention, seven farmers unions were orgainzed. There seems to be a mania for organization, and the farmers seem to realize that this is necessary before they can hope to enforce their demands upon the powers that be."

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Canadian electors might learn something from the peasants of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, who, when they put up one of their number to run as a candidate for the Reichsrath, insist upon him depositing, in the hands of the election committee, a sum of $100, to be forfeited if he does not keep his election pledges.

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It takes a good deal of philosophy to take things, as they come, but it requires more to part with things, as they go.

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A retired farmer is usually an actively unhappy man.

INSURE YOUR WHEAT CROP AGAINST FROST

GARTON'S REGENERATED RED FYFE WHEAT

PRODUCED BY ACTUAL BREEDING

Is the EARLIEST Hard Wheat Grown

Ripened this season at Sedley, Sask., in **104** days from date of sowing and threshed out **40½ Bushels** per acre from **50** acres, giving **10** bushels per acre more than ordinary wheat grown alongside. At the Indian Head Experiment Station this season ordinary Red Fife took **123** days to mature and yielded **24** bushels and **50** pounds per acre.

Sedley, Sask., Nov. 2, 1909

On May 20 I seeded fifty acres with your REGENERATED Red Fyfe Wheat. In spite of the late date and the unfavorable seeding weather at that time the wheat germinated quickly, grew rapidly and was fully ripe by the end of August. It was cut on September 1, when some of the grain was almost shelling out. THE WHOLE PERIOD OF GROWTH WAS ONLY 104 DAYS. The fifty acres yielded 40½ BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

Stanley wheat seeded alongside did not ripen nearly as early and yielded only 30 bushels to the acre. I won first for standing field crop for Francis with REGENERATED Red Fyfe, which is a most wonderful wheat, and its introduction to Western farmers means a great deal to the whole country. I shall grow 125 acres of it this coming season.

WILLIAM HENLEY.

Write for fuller particulars, reports and prices of this wheat, and other Pedigree Seed Grain, also our book on "SCIENTIFIC FARM PLANT BREEDING," which explains just how these grains are bred. Free on application.

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633 Chambers of Commerce - - - - - - WINNIPEG

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, no advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.—Shorthorn dairy cows at $50 to $75 each; young bulls at $35 to $70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18*

FOR SALE.—GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED Oats. One dollar per bushel, F.O.B. South Qu'Appelle. Box 136, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. 25B

FOR SALE.—THOROUGHBRED SCOTCH Collie Puppies, five months old; bred from good working and registered stock; full pedigree with each.—For price and particulars, apply A. Common, Esterhazy, Sas,. 24B

FOR SALE THOROUGHBRED B. M. Cockerels at $2.50 each. Also Buff Orpington hens at $1.90 each to clean out stock, as I'm going exclusively into Black Rocks. Wesley North, Franklin, Man.

FARM FOR SALE.—480 ACRES, 220 UNDER Cultivation; abundance good water; good for grain and stock; telephone. $1000 down, balance to suit at 7 per cent. Address, Box 16, Birtle, Man. 26B

WANTED, PARTIES HAVING HOLSTEIN Bulls, fourteen months old or over, for sale, to correspond with John Stewart, Box 52, Crystal City, Man. 26B

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of $4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the west, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES. — STOCK of all ages for sale—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 24*

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 25*

BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE PAYS

No matter what position you expect to fill, or what line of work you intend to follow, it will help you:

1. To understand business methods and systems.
2. To be able to make accurate calculations.
3. To write a rapid, legible, business hand.
4. To compose a concise and effective business letter.
5. To know what is the law regarding commercial transactions and everyday affairs.

All this business knowledge you get from our Complete Commercial Course. We teach you anywhere, in your spare time. Full outfit of books and supplies free with course. Write for full information to-day.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED

DEPT. G. TORONTO, CANADA

"So when Bella rejected Jack, he went immediately and proposed to Maud?"

"Yes; but that wasn't the best of it. What do you think? He gave Maud an order on Bells for the engagement ring."

✿ ✿ ✿

"I ran across an old acquaintance the other day."

"Casually, or in your motor car?"

✿ ✿ ✿

Ted—"What did Tom say when his auto blew up the other day?"

Ned—"Said he didn't know it was loaded."

THE JOKER

Stung

It was at a dinner party. The bright young man sat next to the young woman with beautiful arms and neck. The fair companion suddenly exhibited signs of nervousness. Two of his best jokes passed unnoticed. Her face wore a look of alarm. "I am in misery," she said. "In misery?" echoed the man. "Yes,

"Father, what are you licking me for?"
"What am I licking you for (whack) you young thief (whack), didn't I hear you tell the boy next door that during the ball game this morning (whack) you stole the third bag and ran home."

I was vaccinated the other day, and it has taken beautifully. I can almost scream, it hurts so." The young man looked at the beautiful arms; no signs there. "Why, where were you vaccinated?" he asked, surprisingly. "In Boston' she said, the smile chasing away the look of pain.

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Young Fitznoodle (with a yawn): "Ya-as, weally, it costs me five thousand a year to live, don't ye know?"

Farmer Hardpan: "Don't ye pay it. 'Tain't worth it."

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"Miss Prue has a theory for reforming the world."

"What is it?"

"That mothers ought to exchange children, because they always have such strict ideas how other women's children should be brought up."

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Where Silence is Golden

"You are an American, and yet you don't believe in free speech. How's that?"

"I'm in the State Department."

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Hoax: "Out in Arizona he is known as a bad man."

Joax: "Is that so? Did he ever kill any one?"

Hoax: "Oh, yes."

Joax: "What make of car does he drive?"

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"Scientists have decided that Methuselah was only seventy-nine years old."

"That is more like it. It is absurd to suppose that any man could have lived to the age of 969 years."

"Oh, I don't know—there were no automobiles in those days."

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First Medical Student (to his fellow-lodger): "What are you locking that portmanteau for? There's nothing in it."

Second Ditto: "That's just why; for if my landlady knew it I should have to clear out pretty quickly, I can tell you."

Ambitious

The city fellow delves away
And all the while
Keeps adding something day by day
Unto his pile.
He talks about the country's charm
And hopes to buy himself a farm.

The farmer tills the stubborn soil,
Subdues the sod,
And banks in autumn for his toil,
A goodly wad.
And when enough he's salted down
He hopes to go and live in town.

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"People tell us that it's hard to promise anything," says the Flihosopher of Folly. "And heaven knows it's the easiest thing I do."

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A genial looking gentleman wanted an empty bottle in which to mix some solution, and went to the chemist's to purchase one. Selecting one that suited his purpose, he asked the druggist how much it would cost. "Well," was the reply, "if you want the empty bottle it will be a penny, but if you want anything in it you can have it for nothing." "Sure, that's fair," said the witty customer, "Put in a cork."

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"Well," said Bill Yuss, "I've taken a powder for my headache, a pill for my liver, and a capsule for my gouty foot. Now what puzzles me is—how do the things know the right place to go to after they get inside?"

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"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug shop," said a fussy old gentleman.

"Wy-er-no, sir," replied the clerk, "but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."

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Maud: "You must ask mamma. It doesn't matter about papa."

Claud: "Er-yes; but do the womenfolk always rule in your family?"

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"Does your heart ever reach out for the unattainable?"

"No; but my hands do when my husband is not at home; there are three buttons in the back of my gowns that I can't reach."

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The Clerk Knew

In the grey light of early morning the traveller in Scotland faced the night clerk resolutely.

"You gave me the worst bed in the inn," he began, indignation in his voice and eyes, "If you don't change me before to-night, I shall look up other lodgings."

"There is no difference in the beds, sir," the clerk replied respectfully.

The traveller smiled ironically. "If that is so," he said, "perhaps you wouldn't mind giving me the room on the left of mine."

"It is occupied, sir."

"I know it is, by a man who snored all night and was still at it ten minutes ago. His bed must be a better one than mine, or he couldn't sleep at a maximum capacity of sound eight hours at a stretch.'

"The beds are all alike, sir. That man has been here before and he always sleeps on the floor, sir."

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The Grist Not Enough

At a milling point in the west the miller and a farmer were having a heart-to-heart conflict over the cost of the gristing, while the miller's guest stood aside to avoid the vocal missiles. When the scrap terminated, the miller turned to his guest and indignantly explained "that man actually wanted me to take the grist and give him the toll."

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"What did the old sailor say when they took him up in an airship?"

"He wanted to know how much air it displaced."

Lice, Nits, Parasites and Germs Knock them Out

the very first blow. Don't waste time with useless experimental preparations but use

COWL Brand DRIPS

(Nature's own Remedy)

NO need of us preaching a sermon about the harm done cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, if allowed to become infected with these pests, what we want to impress upon you is that our preparation, which is a combination of pure oils blended with Oils-of-Tar is the

Safest and Surest Vermin Exterminator

known to Chemistry. We publish a neat little circular which explains the harm that vermin and skin germs do to your stock, and the ways and means of effecting the quickest and most positive cure.

Sold in Winnipeg at

$1.25 per gallon

Ask your storekeeper, he sells it at the same price. Insist upon Cowl Brand Drips; it does the work quickest.

THE

Carbon Oil Works

LIMITED

Dept. A. - WINNIPEG, Man.

One New Association every : : Three Days : :

This was the Record of the Saskatchewan Association last year. Organizer's Report tells of Tremendous Strides. Four Weeks' Midsummer Campaign by Motor Car was Prolific. Proposed Plans for Organization Tours during this year.

About June last, your executive thought the association was not as healthy as it should be, and that more progressive steps should eb taken regarding organization work. For want of a better man I agreed to try and see what I could do at it. Neither myself not the executive knew just what to do, and it was an experiment. We had introduced at our last convention, a new feature into our constitution, providing for district directors; and it was thought by the promoters of that idea that these men would shoulder the responsibility of organization in their respective districts. That a sort of healthy rivalry would spring up, which would be advantageous. It was thought that my duty would simply be helping these men in whatever way I could, and sort of overseeing the whole. I tried to get these men to see it in that light, and they have made some noble efforts; but they are all busy men, and it was not to be expected that they could devote much time to it; and so far this plan has not proved successful. In fact, practically unworkable.

I soon discovered that letters were going to the secretary at Indian Head regarding organization work. Mr. Sanderson would write and inform the enquirer that he had forwarded his letter to the organizer, and the organizer would have to answer Mr. Sanderson, and the enquirer as well; and very likely go back to Mr. Sanderson for information as he had all books and particulars at Indian Head. Further, I soon had so much correspondence that I could not answer it, let alone go to all the places that were asking for me; and Mr. Sanderson also had more than he could answer.

About this time I received an intimation from Mr. Sanderson that there were no funds available for organization work. Well then, I thought if I could get out into the field amongst the farmers I could make it go. I would visit every point in Saskatchewan, and so I went north to Prince Albert for a week, and my experience was such as to convince me that it would take a much larger and better qualified man to do what I had set for myself. After travelling sometimes for miles in muddy roads to keep an appointment, I would only meet from eight to ten men. Paying my own travelling expenses, and asking farmers to drive me for nothing. I will confess I began to think there was a man wrong, or a wrong man.

About this time the secretary resigned, and I suggested to the executive that a central place of business be established from which the affairs of the association might be directed, under one management and control; where a foundation could be laid to build a great organization with proper equipment to manage it's affairs. I was appointed secretary-treasurer, with headquarters at Moose Jaw. We got everything together. I engaged Mr. Brown to help me, and I undertook a campaign from the office, sending out circulars and writing letters, thinking that if I wrote a good letter and it was read and discussed at the local meeting. it was the best kind of organization work. We have kept this up pretty freely. I think the secretaries will agree with me on this point.

CAMPAIGNED WITH A MOTOR

I decided on a tour with an auto. I secured Mr. Partridge and the president, and we spent four weeks holding three meetings a day. We had many splendid meetings. We started at Moose Jaw. We went down the Soo line to North Portal, crossed over to the eastern line, and went east on that to the Manitoba boundary. Crossed over to the Arcola line and went north-west to Regina. From there we went north via Craven and Bulyea to Lanigan. Then west to Saskatoon, from where we made a flying trip to Perdue, where we preached Grain Growers' Gospel on into the sabbath morning. We came back to Saskatoon, and thence south on the C.N.R. to Craik. Then crossed via Hustlers to Eyebrow and south-east to Moose Jaw down the C.P.R. Outlook line.

In this I was experimenting. Trying to discover the best method of getting the work done. I had a little conceit left, and I thought that if I did not draw, the president and Mr. Partridge would; and which in most cases they did. Where they did not, the other fellow missed an opportunity not likely to be offered often. Great good resulted, but it was not the success I anticipated. But we were learning. No doubt there are many good ways of organizing. I have met everywhere with the statements, "You cannot organize farmers," "They will not stick together," "It is impossible." But I have continued to believe that there must be a cause for past failures, and a possibility of a grand and glorious success, and I am more than ever convinced of this. Of one thing I am quite sure. That to send out tramp orators, or paid professional organizers, who have no further interest in the work than to get a number of men to put up a dollar each, is to court defeat. A lot of local associations still born, or never able to stand alone is no use. There must be a common idea, ideal and purpose. The red cord of a common object, inspir ng every individual association and every member in it. We think we are getting into this position. We are surely moving. During the time since last convention we have succeeded in increasing our numbers from one hundred and forty-three local associations to two hundred and sixty-five today. An increase of one hundred and twenty-two associations, or a gain of approximately eighty-five per cent. The membership has increased to 6,000 and I believe that all are filled with a desire to study the problems that confront them, and to equip themselves better for taking a more important part in all the varying duties and responsibilities of our Canadian citizenship than has prevailed at any time heretofore in our history.

I would draw your attention to the motto on the wall, "Our strength is not all in numbers or wealth, but in the personnel, individuality, the cool calm judgment, intelligeace and wisdom displayed in our leading men; and in our deliberations, findings and requests."

This necessitates study, education, meetings often, careful consideration. We must get datem facts, must know our business. The selling of our products, the purchasing of our commodities is an important end of our business. This is where the local association shines, providing the channel to bring our membership up to the proper standard of business ability that our day and generation demands of our Saskatchewan yeomanry.

THE COMPANY AND THE ASSOCIATION

There is one other matter I might mention in this connection, and that is the connection between this association and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. We so often find people asking what the difference is. Some say they are both the same. Others say they are entirely different institutions, and have different functions; but that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. is running the whole concern. I think all ought to understand that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. is a development out of this association, for the purpose of carrying out a function that was found necessary, and which this association under it's constitution could not do; and which, if it could, would seriously effect it's usefulness in another important branch of our work, and which it was primarily organized to perform, viz. that mentioned in "B" and "C" in the front page of our constitution, re legislation. So we have endeavored to keep from mixing as much as possible. But the most cordial relationship should exist between us, as we are dependent on each other for the best results. I, as organizer, should like to be able to utilize the workers of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. to the fullest extent, but at the same time to expect no dictation or second place from them or any other organization. I may say the most cordial relationship does exist between us, and a very substantial grant has been received from them to aid us in our work, which our financial report will show.

Now, I want to take advantage of your presence here today to arrange an interchange of men. I want you delegates to meet in the divisions I shall name, and lay out a series of meetings for the territory mentioned. Arrange dates, complete arrangements for handling the speakers, and I will try and arrange for a speaker to visit you.

1st.—The Outlook line, and those associations west and south of Moose Jaw, and the main line west from Regina. 2nd.—The Estevan line from Estevan to Gainsboro and the nearby associations. 3rd.—The Soo line south fron Drinkwater to the North Portal. 4th.—The Arcola line from Antler to Regina, including the Stoughton branch. 5th.—The Wolseley-Reston line and the C.N.R. from the Manitoba boundary to Regina. 6th.—The C.P.R. main line from Regina east to the Manitoba boundary. 7th.—The Kirkella line and nearby associations north to Lanigan. 8th.—The C.N.R. from Regina to Ssakatoon. 9th.—The G.T.P. from Saskatchewan east to the Manitoba boundary. 10th. The C.P.R. Yorkton line from Saskatoon to the Manitoba boundary. 11th.—The C.N.R. east from Lloydminster to the Manitoba boundary. 12th.—From Warman north to Prince Albert and east to Valparaiso. 13th.—All the lines running west out of Saskatoon to the western boundary of the province.

Now I will suggest that besides the meetings previously mentioned, the conveners of these committees sit as a committee to consider and arrange a circuit of summer meetings at central points to take place between seeding and harvest time, so that a few of our leading men may be secured to make the circuit, and give a much larger group of our people an opportunity of hearing them than can at this convention. I suggest an auto and one meeting per day at central points, the circuit is extended over one month. I suggest the securing of a number of men who can use a lantarn, and have them cover the whole province before convention time with a sort of picture lecture illustrating our work and giving an exposition of the important matters; an admission to be charged, so that same may be self-sustaining.

F. W. GREEN.

"A Mile of Brown Ribbon" on Farm of Ben Trible, Huronville, Sask.

A Foundation Based on Bed Rock

Life Membership Trust Fund well started in Saskatchewan. Created to give Permanency and Dignity to Grain Growers' Movement. Intensified interest Established by Members having a Property Right in the Institution

There can be no doubt but that the life membership plan is the keystone to permanence and continuity. It provides a foundation which cannot be proved. Something on which to build a permanent structure. It gives men to understand that we have commenced to look after our interests for keeps. Not a spasmodic effort, but a life work; that as long as the world stands, agriculturists will be required; and as long as human nature is constructed as it is, life will be a struggle, and self-preservation and protection a law that cannot be ignored.

The life fund furnishes a projected idea, a projected ideal. A projected financial interest is created which draws and binds men. It creates an intensified interest. A life member has a property right in the institution. An interest in the administration of the fund. He is better towards the organization, because he has acted larger towards it, and better also because of his act. It is better and larger and more worthy. He feels better because he has exercised a spark of generosity and given dignity to the concern. Dignity, because of it's power to accomplish objects. A farmer's money is part of himself, his muscles. The sweat of his brow. His blood. A part of his life. He puts it in to stay there, a part of himself. His quota towards our structure. A brick in the wall. And so our life fund becomes a part of us all. It continues to live an effective force.

There are now approximately three hundred and fifty men thus hitched together. We want you all to put a part of yourselves into this permanent fighting force. We want you for a missionary. We have about $3,500 in the trust fund. An endowment. Not stolen money of some multi-millionaire, but the life blood of our workers. A guarantee that we will continue in this fight until we get what is our right. We are bound by a threefold cord of self-interest, self-sacrifice and loyal patriotic devotion to a common object, standard and ideal the discovery and application of that which is best for all.

The master of man made a scourge. Mark you! made a scourge wherewith to drive out thieves and robbers. He drove them out. Made the scourge himself. So I think we must make our own implements of warfare, adapted to the times, and drive the robbers out. Drive them out ourselves. Did I say make our own weapons? Say! it is already made. It has been handed to us all ready. Our franchise. All we need is training in it's use. But this involves equipment, time and opportunity. Here again, our institution comes to our aid. One of our opportunity forces is a trust. A trust working for us is different to a trust working against us. A ship is a grand organization, but if it is armed and used to plunder, rob and enslave, it is time to arm another ship with a stronger force and catch the plunderer, and bring him to justice. There are plunderers abroad. We are arming to go in pursuit. Will you join the crew. Our ship is The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The enlistment fee for one year is one dollar, or until the enemy is taken, $12.00. And then we will continue to guard the seas.

Mr. Partridge's Message

The Doughty Champion though out of the Fray through Illness, sends Words of Cheer to his Comrades

The following letter from E. A. Partridge who is now in San Antonio, Texas, recuperating, was read to the convention at Prince Albert by Mr. Green and aroused tremendous enthusiasm. A message of sympathy and hope for his speedy recovery was sent by wire by the convention to Mr. Partridge. His letter reads as follows:—

"You will wonder why I have not written to you before this time, especially when things are moving so rapidly in matters in which our association is so vitally interested. You will understand when I tell you that my general nervous condition is such that even the reading of the reports of what is going on greatly upsets me. I underwent a complete re-amputation of my leg. I regret to say that it is not healing as satisfactorily as I hoped for, though I believe in the end benefit will be received.

I get THE GUIDE regularly and the Winnipeg papers occasionally. I note with pleasure that you are holding up the banner of 'ideal citizenship' before the people on every opportune occasion. You are bringing many recruits into the 'Army of the Common Good' by this service. You are helping to bring 'in the Kingdom' which can never 'come' until we have a sufficient number among us 'seeking after righteousness' (literally, right wiseness). 'There is that which is best which if discovered and applied, etc.'

No material prosperity will avail anything in the securing of happiness except as it affords an improved opportunity to increase that 'right wisdom' which leads men individually and collectively to perceive and act in accordance with the truths enunciated in the Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount.

This great movement of the tillers of the soil in which we are ranked as leaders is only truly great and will only be truly successful so long as it remains fundamentally seeking after social justice wider than the advancement of self or even class interest—a desire to enjoy the fruit of our labors that we may the more efficiently discharge our duties as husbands, fathers and citizens, not forgetting, however, the duty we owe ourselves to cultivate our powers of body, mind and spirit that we may live as fully our individual lives, as the discharge of our duties to others will permit.

Our chief limitation as a class is the lack of proper ideals as to what environment, opportunities, interests and activities are necessary to the leading of full and dignified lives. We so seldom remember that we—all of us, not simply a few who possess material wealth, position or power, are children of the Eternal Father and as such co-heirs to all the possibilities and possessions of an Infinite Universe. We lack dignity. We give honor to those who consume rather than to those who create. With the ballot in our hands we bow down to those who stole our national heritage and are daily stealing our opportunities to cherish our wives and educate our children, under forms of law which outrage all sense of human or divine justice in the mind of every honest thoughtful man.

High ideals as to the duties, purposes and possibilities of life, sound opinions on matters relating to the creation, division, distribution and application of wealth and power of the people who do the world's work to enact wise laws and compel their impartial enforcement—these are the things most to be striven for and this is the order in which they should come.

We need the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, but we need to know the sinister causes of poverty and inequailty of opportunity. Men in high places know the causes, but unfortunately they profit by them and do not desire to see them removed, hence the farce of commissions solemnly sitting to enquire why the cost of living is so high, when it is as plain as noon-day that while wages and prices of farm products as they come from the farm have advanced somewhat, the price of everything the wage-earner and farmer must buy has advanced a great deal more.

Every gift of nature and natural advantage of position, coal mines, timber limits, water powers, commercial sites, from which men draw their supplies or opportunities to create shelter, food, clothing and tools have been seized, capitalized at their monopoly value, and this capitalization of the privilege to use God's bounties taking the form of stocks and bonds goes on demanding its toll from generation after generation of toilers without surcease and with much addition to the amount as the work of exploitation goes merrily on. And each little holder of stock based on a monopoly of privilege of one kind or another, be he active mechanic, farmer, merchant or retired worker of any sort, helps to darken counsel because of his little selfish interest in the institutions by which the princes of monopoly are holding the working world in thrall.

Just for this reason, THE GUIDE or any other progressive publication with a mission to lead and instruct, must suggest truths rather than enunciate them frankly lest the bitterest opposition come from those it was created to serve.

Education of our people, children and adults, in the truths of economies and the duties of citizenship, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, Public Ownership of Public Utilities and Natural Resources brought about largely by the Taxation of Land Values (which include all natural resources and advantages of position) and the imposition of heavy and steeply graduated succession dues, and possibly graduated income taxes as well, to hasten the breaking up of fortunes large enough to be a menace to good government—these are the means by which involuntary poverty and ignorance will be banished from the earth.

Perhaps you would not mind reading this letter to the Prince Albert convention, I will then not be altogether deprived of the opportunity to take part in the meeting which I had so eagerly looked forward to attend.

I would like to suggest with respect to public ownership of elevators, that it would be wise for the lead of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Executive to be closely followed in dealing with the matter as they have given much more time and study to the problem in its present form than any of our own members, perhaps myself excluded.

Re Hail Insurance, I would say that the Taxation of Land Values when it comes, as come it surely will, will provide ample funds for insurance against all natural visitations without injustice to any.

I hope the convention will heartily endorse the action of the other provincial organizations in the matters of a National Council of Agriculture and the Initiation and Referendum, also a plebicite on the creation of a Canadian Navy, and a pronouncement in favor of the elimination of the protective principle from the tariff. Give the Life Membership a boost. It deserves it!

I would also bespeak a most hearty welcome to Mr. Drury, the worthy master of the Dominion Grange, from our association.

The royal welcome and continued courtesy shown to the Manitoba delegates and myself as the Saskatchewan representative by Mr. Drury and his associates on the occasion of our visit to the Grange meeting in Toronto makes it specially disappointing that I am not permitted to be present at our own convention to give the 'right hand of fellowship to our brother from the east. In Mr. Drury our National Council will possess a valuable counsellor and it is my hope that he may be elected its first president.

Wishing the officers and members of the association a progressive and harmonious meeting, I remain,

Faithfully Yours,
E. A. PARTRIDGE."

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LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Report of Secretary-Treasurer on the Progress of the Scheme.

In the absence of A. W. Irwin, secretary of the Life Membership Fund, his report was read by J. A. Mahorg, one of the trustees, as follows:—

"I have great pleasure in presenting to you our first report, and allow me here to congratulate you upon the success already achieved. Our roll contains the names of 839 life members, men who realize the truth of the saying that 'in unity there is strength.' Our net capital is $8,486. The success of the past is to me an inspiring thought for the future, and no doubt it inspires you. For what has been accomplished in the past, in this our western land, can be far surpassed in the future, if we work shoulder to shoulder and with the pure motive of benefiting one another. It is computed that there are approximately 100,000 farmers already located here in Saskatchewan who are eligible to become members with the 839 enrolled and to share in the benefits of the association. If we can but enlist their sympathy and gain their confidence, and this we can if we bestir ourselves individually and make known the claims of the association to those who it is our privilege to meet, in the performance of our special duties and in accord with the opportunities presented. I want you to think what strength and resource for good would be included in that 100,000 hard working, clear-headed men, combined together with us and united for mutual good in this our association. In conclusion, allow me to wish you all personal success and also success to the Life Membership of the Grain Growers' Association."

A. W. IRWIN,
Sec.-Treas.

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The following is the financial statement of the Life Membership Fund:

RECEIPTS

To 839 Life Members at $12 each,		$4068.00
To Bank Interest,		12.06
To Bank Loan,		214.00
		$4294.06

PAYMENTS

April 8	By Books	2.00
	By R. C. Sanderson	2.00
Feb. 5	Mortgages:—	
	Albert Killam Ellis	2500.00
	W. D. Hilson	1200.00
	F. W. Green for Grain Growers' Assn.	590.00
	Bank and cash balance	.60
		$4294.06

Official Minutes of Convention

Summary of Proceedings at the Ninth Annual Gathering of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' at Prince Albert, February 9-11, 1910

The ninth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association opened in the Presbyterian Church at Prince Albert on Wednesday, February 9, 1910, at 10.00 a.m.

President E. N. Hopkins occupied the chair and made a few opening remarks after calling the convention to order.

G. F. Chipman was appointed by Secretary F. W. Green to take the minutes of the convention.

Mr. Hopkins then read his presidential address, which was received with great enthusiasm.

His Worship, Mayor Holmes of the City of Prince Albert, was introduced to the convention, and in the course of a brief address he gave the Grain Growers a most cordial welcome to the city of Prince Albert, and invited them to a banquet to be given by the city on Friday evening.

Mr. Hall, president of the Board of Trade of Prince Albert, also welcomed the delegates.

Mr. Hopkins on behelf of the Grain Growers replied to the addresses of welcome, and accepted the invitation to the banquet.

D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; Jas. Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta were introduced by the president, and gave expression to fraternal greetings from the sister provinces.

The president then called upon the officers and directors of the association to come to the platform in order that all might know them.

The president called for brief reports from local branches, which were given by Walter Simpson, Regina; This. Eyres, New Ottawa; Frank Durrick, Roche Percee; W. R. Francis, Govan; R. L. Hayes, Stoughton; E. H. Clayton, Dubuc; E. Hoppes, Dundurn; E. J. Dobson, Bladworth; W. Davis, North Battleford; E. A. Hadley Wilcox; M. Midgeley, Zelma; M. Rodman, Allan; Mr. Dunning, Beaverdale; Mr. Pinkus, Oliver; Mr. Jones, North Battleford; W. H. Murphy, Latham; W. J. Lawless, Normanton; H. Dorrell, Moose Jaw; W. H. Beasley, Belbec; Mr. Terry, Nokomis; and G. H. MacKay of Fertile Valley.

F. W. Green asked all the paid-up life members to stand and over seventy rose. He then asked how many others intended to become paid-up life members, and still a larger number rose.

The convention adjourned at 12.00 noon, and opened for the afternoon session at 1.45 p.m.

On the opening of the afternoon session, F. M. Gates, vice-president of the association, reported to the convention on the intreviews that had taken place between the executive committee and the local government re the resolutions passed at the last annual convention. He recited the details of the first interview with Premier Scott on the internal elevator question. The entire membership of the executive were present at this interview, and also Geo. Langley, M.L.A. This first interview with the government was very unsatisfactory, particularly as the government saw constitutional difficulties standing in the way of taking over the elevators. Later it was decided by the executive to take action independent of the sister provinces. Following up this decision, F. W. Green, secretary, was appointed to interview the government on behalf of the association re the elevator question. Mr. Green met both the government and the agricultural committee of the legislature, to whom he presented the case. Nine definite replies and assurances were received; but beyond the resolution of the House, no further action had been taken up to the present time. Mr. Gates stated that Hon. W. R. Motherwell was expected at the convention to-morrow, and he would probably be able to make some definite announcement as to the government's attitude on the elevator question. If not, then it would be the duty of the convention to take some action. The premier had been given to understand that the Grain Growers' were in earnest. The matter of coal supply and time for foreclosing mortgages were also brought before the government by the executive, but without satisfaction.

A. G. Hawkes presented the report of the executive committee.

F. W. Green presented his report as organizer. He appointed district chairmen of organization committees, and also suggested that the conveners of these committees sit as a committee to plan organization work between seed time and harvest. The men appointed by Mr. Green as chairmen for the various districts are as follows:—

First.—The Outlook line and those associationss west and south of Moose Jaw, and the main line west from Regina. Chairman, H. Darrell.

Second.—The Soo line south from Drinkwater to North Portal. Chairman, Frank Shepperd.

Third.—The Estevan line from Estevan to Gainsboro and the nearby associations. Chairman, Wm. Noble.

Fourth.—The Arcola line from Antler to Regina, including the Stoughton branch. F. M. Gates.

Fifth.—The Wolseley-Reston line and the C.N.R. from the Manitoba boundary to Regina. Jas. Robertson.

Sixth.—The C.P.R. main line from Regina east to the Manitoba boundary. A. G Hawkes.

Seventh.—The Kirkella line and nearby associations north to Lanigan. Mr. Fletcher.

Continued on page 31

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY
TO BE BUILT AT ONCE
MELVILLE
THE BASE OF OPERATIONS

Melville, a place unknown less than three years ago, is now a flourishing divisional point of the G.T.P., and has now received a further impetus by the recent announcement of the Dominion Minister of Railways that the Hudson Bay Railway will be proceeded with this year. Melville real estate is rapidly increasing in value, and there are splendid opportunities for investment open to the man with a little ready money. Write for illustrated booklet and maps.

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QUESTION DRAWER

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

DOES IT PAY TO CLEAN GRAIN?

W.H.T., Manitoba.—Does it pay the farmer to clean his grain before shipping? I have cleaned sixteen cars this fall with a machine of my own invention, which takes the grain from the farmer's wagon, cleans it and elevates it into the cars, taking out from 17 to 70 bags to the acre of seed oats, chaff, etc. Some farmers claim it does not pay to clean grain, as the dockage marked by the Inspector is not so much as cleaned out. Is the grain weighed in the car or in the elevator? Do we get full weight less the dockage marked on the ticket of inspection.

Ans.—It certainly pays a farmer to clean his grain before shipping. He saves freight on dirt and saves whatever feeding value is in his screenings. Moreover, he puts his grain in first class condition before offering it for sale. The dockage fixed by the inspector is arrived at by actual test and in nearly all cases correctly represents the amounts that will be taken out. Everything is weighed at the terminals after it is unloaded into the elevators. The farmer gets paid for the full weight less the dockage marked on the inspection certificate.

Subscriber, Pincher Creek, Alta.—What is the limit of interest Canadian Chartered Banks are allowed to charge for money lent? Please mention also in what Act this limit is stipulated.

Ans.—Section 9101 the Bank Act of Canada says: "The Bank may stipulate for, take, reserve or exact any rate of interest or discount, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and may receive and take in advance, any such rate, but no higher rate shall be recoverable by the bank."

CLAIM FOR PRAIRIE FIRE

R.W., Sask.—A farmer in Saskatchewan had about 40 tons of first class hay burned by a prairie fire set by a C.N.R. engine last fall. The fire started 2 miles west of Vandura, and was reported to the railway company by the local section foreman, together with the damage done. Farmer put in his claim to said section man, also to claims' agent of the company, on their forms supplied him for that purpose. He claimed $4 per ton for 40 tons of hay, amounting to $160. He got a letter from the claims agent saying they would give him $50 without prejudice to them and that they did not acknowledge any legal claim on them This was simply a contribution on their part.

Ans.—We are of the opinion that the railway company is liable for the damage actually sustained. The reason the company offers only $50 we presume, is because they think the farmer who lost the hay is claiming more than it is worth. We would strongly advise him to adhere to a claim for the actual loss sustained without accepting any compromise.

PUBLIC ELEVATORS NECESSARY

J.J.T., Sask.—If the Grain Growers' Grain Company could secure possession of a number of terminal elevators by the expending of some of their profits, and if farmers could use the loading platforms along with the farmers' elevators, could we not do as well without government elevators?

Ans.—Even if the Grain Growers' Grain Co. secured control of the terminal elevators, while it might help to improve conditions, it would not remedy the evils that exist in the trade today. Even under such arrangement the private owners would still control by far the larger percentage of storage facilities in the country, which would still enable them to do precisely as they are doing at the present time. Moreover, under the method suggested, our farmers would not be able to secure an effective sample market which can only be secured in its entirety by some system that guarantees the preservation of the identity of car loads of grain stored at country points. This identity can only be satisfactorily preserved to the ultimate purchaser by having the interior storage under the control of some independent authority who is neither interested as dealers or carriers. This, a public system, such as proposed by the Grain Growers' Associations will provide.

LIEN ON HORSE

Farmer, Man:—A sells horse to B, and takes lien note. B keeps and works horse for one or two years and then advertises horse for sale by public auction. C buys horse, keeps him for a year, when A turns up from U.S.A. and claims horse. Can he take the horse from C legally?

Ans.—A's lien was not extinguished by the sale of the horse by auction. He could replevy the horse from C. C would then have a remedy against B.

PLANKS ON CROSSINGS

W.M.S., Manitoba:—Are the railway companies allowed to remove the two planks on a crossing, next the rails on the inside? Did not the Railway Commission decide against the removal of the planks last spring? If the decision was given, when was it repealed, or is it still law?

Ans.—Our impression is that the Railway Commission decided against the removal of the planks on crossings next the rails on the inside and our impression is that the decision will stand. At any rate it should stand. It would require some research to ascertain the true nature of the decision referred to, and as to whether it has been repealed.

OPERATION UNDER NEW SYSTEM

R.W.P., Manitoba.—What is the estimated cost of running a country elevator under the proposed new public ownership system?

Ans.—The estimated cost of running a country elevator under the proposed public ownership system would depend upon the amount of grain handled. It is properly estimated that the cost of operating the elevators as a whole, would be reduced by over a half what it is at the present time. For instance, an elevator handling 200,000 bushels in the season, with modern conveniences, could be operated much more cheaply than an elevator handling only 60,000 bushels. A definite statement of cost cannot be given unless the other factors entering into it are given.

INSURANCE ON GRAIN

R.W.P., Manitoba.—Is grain in elevators insured at so much per bushel per day on grain actually in the elevator, as shown by the daily report, if not how is it insured?

Ans.—The cost of insuring grain is approximately $1.03 per $100 value per year. A blanket rate could be arranged covering so much grain for a certain period of time, or an arrangement could be made, as suggested by the question, where the actual value could be kept insured from day to day. The cost could be figured out from the basis given.

COST OF ELEVATOR

R.W.P., Manitoba.—What would you estimate a 40,000 bushel iron clad elevator, containing 40 bins, will cost to erect? Will it insure for more than two-thirds of its value, and what will the rate of insurance be, and how often must it be renewed?

Ans.—For a single elevator of 40,000 capacity with 40 bins and up-to-date cleaning machinery, the cost would be about 22c per bushel capacity. This would include all machinery and equipment. If a large number of elevators were being erected, a good reduction could be made on this price. The elevator could be insured for practically what it cost, and if the engine room is 20 feet or more from the elevator, the insurance would be at the rate of about $1.13 per $100 per year.

To The Shareholders,
Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Naturally from our very great number of shareholders, in the efflux of time, a few are passing away.

We would respectfully request that the Secretary be advised soon after the death of any shareholder, so that steps can be taken to have transfer of his stock made. This is DOUBLY IMPORTANT, because the transfer of stock can be sanctioned only at the Annual Meeting held each July.

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Seed Drills and Cultivators

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SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL FARMING

The farmer who would succeed must produce products of the highest quality. There never was a time in the history of mankind when quality counted for so much in the products of the farm as it does today. The margin between the price of the good and that of the inferior product is getting wider every day. In some instances top quality sells for double the price of poor quality in the same product. With a few exceptions the cost of production is no greater in the one case than in the other. Herein lies the secret of successful farming. It is always top quality that shows the biggest profit.

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CO-OPERATION IN ROUMANIA

Four district Congresses of rural Co-operative Societies were held in September, October, and November at Ploeschti, Galatz, Cracowa and Botoschani, respectively.

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CO-OPERATION IN RUSSIA

At the People's University in St. Petersburg, a year's course of study of the Co-operative Movement opened in October. A separate lecturer was appointed in the following subjects: (1) History of the Movement; (2) Distribution; (3) Theory and Practice of Co-operation; (4) Credit Societies; (5) Production; (6) Agricultural Societies. A president, vice-president, and secretary of the course were appointed. As it was not possible to secure the permission of the government to hold the second All-Russian Co-operative Congress at the new year it was postponed until Easter, 1910.

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CO-OPERATION IN INDIA

At the annaul meeting of Co-operative Credit Societies held at Simla, in October, a proposition was brought forward by Mr. Lulubhai Samaldas that a central institution for the whole of India should be established to raise funds for rural credit societies with a capital of $825,000, the government to act as security for four per cent. interest on the bonds. At a conference held later in Bombay, the subject was again taken up, the scheme amended and a government audit of the books is to be arranged. The Governor of Bombay (Sir George Clark), stated there were in his residency, 145 Credit Societies and 8,477 members, with $123,500 capital.

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CO-OPERATION IN HUNGARY

The general Distributive Society at its fourth annual meeting reported excellent progress, although during the first three years it was far from successful. The membership has risen from 4,173 to 6,342. The turnover for the financial year 1907-8 was $110,259 as against $53,830 the previous year. For the current year it is estimated the trade will be about $208,880. Two stores were opened during the year, making seven in all, and three more are about to be added. A Co-operative Bakery was decided upon.

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THE SCIENTIFIC FARMER

Whoever makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before deserves better of mankind and does more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.

—Dean Swift.

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A "TRUST-BUSTING" FARMERS' TRUST

Victory seems to have settled on the Kentucky tobacco growers. During this week's "breaks" they have received the highest price on record for their crop, and have had the satisfaction of almost dictating terms to the American Tobacco Company. Their victory is a hard-earned one, coming at the end of long war and turmoil. For many seasons the trust and its subsidiary manufacturers practically chose its own terms and paid the planters what it pleased. The result was poverty, discontent and short crops.

The day was won by the patience of the planters, and by the support of the merchants, who allowed accounts to run on for months while the farmers were fighting. This support, added to their firm purpose to bide their time, at length brought the trust around.

Both the result and the method form a new chapter in American agriculture. Never before on so large a scale have the producers been able to cope on equal terms with the manufacturers. Never before has a farmers' trust conquered a manufacturers trust. The question naturally arises whether this victory may not presage others under similar conditions. If the tobacco growers can successfully unite, why can not the cotton planters, the grain farmers, the cattle raisers?

Equity Farm Journal.

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FARMERS' EXCHANGES

The farmers in several of the counties of New Jersey have organized exchanges to handle the business of their members, save the profits of the middleman and, by making shipments of their products in bulk, to get lower freight rates. By co-operating the farmers are able to find new markets and avoid the mistake of sending their fruits and vegetables to points where the market is overstocked and the prices low. Seeds, machinery, and fertilizers are purchased in bulk and distributed by the exchanges, and money thereby saved to the members.

One such organization is the Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange, which held its annual meeting at Freehold a few days ago. The manager reported that the total business of the exchange for the year had been $508,554.74, an increase of more than $54,000 over the previous year; that the gross profits were $17,252.88; the expense, $10,549.85 and the net profit $6,702.53. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the $31,275 of capital stock, leaving more than $5,000 in the treasury. A total of 241,731 packages were shipped through the exchange during the year, including 207,890 barrels of potatoes, though 1909 was a bad season for potaoes, the Monmouth county yield averaging about 50 per cent. of a crop.

The shipments were sent to sixty-eight cities, twelve states, one foreign country, and to 162 customers; and herein, no doubt, lies the secret of profit-making. Instead of depending on the nearby cities and towns, the crops of the farmers are sent to distant points, where the demand is greatest and the prices higher. Individually the members could not spare the time or expense of seeking the more profitable markets. Collectively, by co-operating and employing a manager, they could.

The Monmouth County Exchange has a membership of 550 and is anxious to grow. With such a showing as it has made during the past season there is little doubt that its ambition will be realized. Not all the counties are so blessed agriculturally as is Monmouth, but there is none that cannot maintain an exchange to the great advantage and profit of its members. The farmers' exchange, properly managed, solves the problem of marketing the crops and leaves the farm owner free to devote his entire time to raising them.

Equity Farm Journal.

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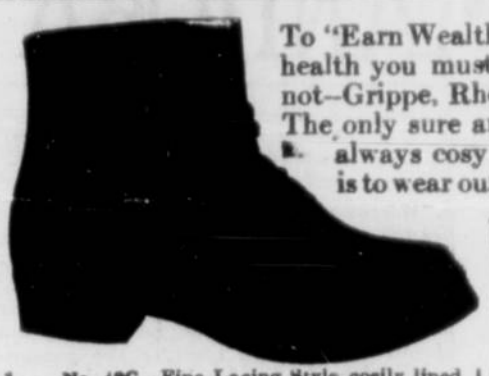
The Australian Government is commencing a campaign for immigration in United States and England. Cabinet Ministers will be sent to both of these countries to further the scheme.

KEEP HEALTH—EARN WEALTH



To "Earn Wealth" you must have health—to have health you must always have dry, warm feet; if not—Grippe, Rheumatism, etc. will be the result. The only sure and certain way to have your feet always cosy and comfortable; dry and warm, is to wear our famous grained leather, felt lined

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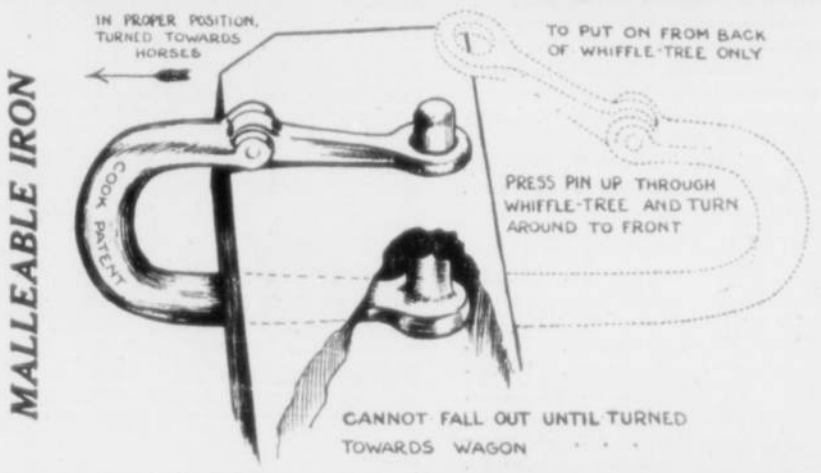

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Please Mention The Grain Growers' Guide

MANITOBA SECTION

KILLARNEY WINTER SEED FAIR

A new method was adopted at Killarney in conducting their Winter Seed Grain Fair and Poultry Exihbition this year. the Grain Growers' Association having united with Southern Manitoba Agriculture and Arts Association in holding one of the best winter seed fairs ever held at Killarney.

Owing to the balmy weather and good roads, a large number of farmers turned out to enjoy the beautiful weather, as well as look over the fine display of seed placed on exhibition in the New Town Hall.

The display of wheat proves that this district is giving every attention to the improvement in quality of seed wheat as well as freeness from foul seeds and smut.

While we do not belong to the great oat producing districts to the north and west of us, yet we feel that the exhibit of oats would hold good in conpetition with anything in the province.'

Owing to the unfavorable conditions of the past season for the barley crop a large display was not looked for, but some half dozen very fine samples were on exhibition.

Flax was of a very fine sample, large and free from foul seeds.

The interest taken in the poultry exhibit proves that this district is going in for a better class of poultry. The people are now asking for a class with a good heavy body, well covered with fluff and outer feathers, also as little comb and wattle as possible, in order to keep up the egg production in this cold climate.

It was intended to hold a stock exhibit and stock judging contest, but the committee were unable to secure judges for that purpose.

PRIZE SEED WINNERS

The judges for the Seed Fair were: J. B. Ring, of Crystal City and W. R. Clubb, of Morris. They went into the merits of each sample thoroughly and awarded a ticket only when completely satisfied.

Prizes were awarded as follows: Red Fyfe Wheat—W. J. Brown, Levi R. Jones, J. G. McKelvie, James Chapman.

Spring wheat, any other variety—E. Brown, Boissevain. Oats—W. R. Mitchell, Robt. Mitchell, Wm. Richards, Howard Brown.

Barley—Robt. Mitchell, Levi R. Jones, J. B. Leece, Jas. Chapman.

Flax Seed—Robt. Mitchell, W. R. Mitchell, W. J. Brown. Peas—Levi R. Jones Geo. Campbe .

PRIZE POULTRY WINNERS

Plymouth Rock, barred—M. Moody, 1st and 2nd; G. B. Monteith.

Wyandottes, silver-laced—S. MHayden den, W. Ryan, Wm. Richards. Wyandottes, golden-laced—H. Burns. Wyandottes, white—G. Arscott. W. Richards. Brahmas—2nd Bernard J. Johnson.

Games—T. G. Hoar. Hamburgs,—1st, 2nd and 3rd T .G. Hoar. Leghorns, brown—G. B. Monteith, W. J. Sanders. Minorcas—1st, 2nd and 3rd T. G. Hoar. Bronze Turkeys—Geo. Armstrong, Cartwright; F. Dagg, Geo. Campbell. Toulouse Geese—Geo. Campbell, W. E. Tweed.

Rouen Ducks—T. G. Hoar, W. E. Tweed. Best Pen American and Mediterreanean breeds (Special by Edward Brown, Boissevain) G. Arscott.

Best dozen eggs—M. Moody, W. Richards. Best dressed fowl—L. R. Jones, J. W. Stow.

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NO NEED FOR REFERENDUM VOTE

A meeting was held by Roseisle branch on February 4, at Roseisle, we had a very good attendance. Mr. Avison addressed the meeting and gave an explicit exposition of the memorandum of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association, which was listened to very attentively by the audience, after which the following resolution was submitted and carried:—

Moved by R. N. Lyons, seconded by J. Burrows, "That as we, the Roseisle branch of the Grain Growers' Association believe the system of government elevators is of vital importance in giving justice to the farmers when selling their grain, we therefore endorse the action of our executive in meeting the government with a plan for its adoption, and as no one is required to contribute one cent other than those who use elevators we believe there is no need for submitting it to referendum.

Four more farmers joined to help push the association along.

ROBT. WALKER.
Sec.-Treas.

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PRESIDENT McCUAIG AT MANUFACTURERS' BANQUET.

Responding to the toast of "The Producer," at an elaborate banquet of the Manufacturers' Association, held in the Royal Alexander Hotel, Winnipeg, February 3, D. W. McCuaig, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, spoke at considerable length. He said what really started the grain growers of the West thinking was the fact that in North Dakota farmers received as a rule from five to fifteen cents a bushel more than did the farmers on the Canadian side for the same grade of grain. An article had also appeared in one of the English trade journals written by a miller in Great Britain commenting on the fact that Minneapolis millers paid 14 cents a bushel more for wheat than was paid by the Canadian millers. The endeavor of the association was to have the grain of the country passed down to the consumer with as little delay as possible.

Speaking of government-owned elevators, Mr. McCuaig said: "The proposition that the government of Manitoba has under consideration at the present time will benefit not only the people of this province, but all the people in the west."

The speaker remarked that it had always been claimed among the grain growers that if they could only make their organization strong and influential as the Manufacturers' Association, they would not be long in obtaining all that they desired.

President McCuaig told of the part played by the farmer in the building up of the Northwest and drew a vivid picture of the loneliness of the pioneer, of his frequent disappointment and loss through hail or frost, of his limited equipment, and of the bravery and fortitude of the women of those early days. Mr. McCuaig traced the origin and growth of the Grain Growers' Association and told of its flourishing condition at the present time.

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ORGANIZED TWO STRONG ASSOCIATIONS

On February 4 a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was organized at Assessippi. The meeting was a very full one and 23 paid their subscriptions and became members. W. Gillis is president, Fred Biggs is secretary-treasurer. The branch is named the Assessippi and Boulton and meetings are to be held alternately at Assessippi, Rochdale and Boulton on Feb. 25, at 7 p.m.

On February 5 the Miniska branch was organised in the Miniska school house all present joining with many promises to join from many unable to get to the meeting.

R. A. McLennan is president, E. E. Garnett, secretary-treasurer. Next meeting will be held in Miuiska school at 7 p.m. on the 18th February, when a program of varied character will be presented, and the proceedings of a social nature.

J. H. FARTHING.
Organizer.

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THE FIRST LADY SECRETARY

On the evening of February 3, Fred W. Kerr, of the executive, held an organization meeting at Huston School, southwest of Pipestone. J. G. Moffatt assisted Mr. Kerr, and both delivered addresses. They were successful in securing eighteen charter members, and several others who were present promised to join. A unique departure in the election of officers was the appointment of Miss McConnell as secretary of the Association. The district surrounding the school is a splendid producing one, and the farmers are especially favorable to our proposed elevator scheme. The following are the new officers: President, S. T. Huston; Vice-President, T. Bowman; Secretary, Miss McConnell; Treasurer, Gordon McLaren; Directors, Messrs. E. S. Patmore, J. B. Huston, Geo. Dodds, Thos. Corbett, H. S. Misener, W. T. Turnbull.

APPOINTED AN OFFICIAL REPORTER

A new association was recently formed at Nesbitt, Man., and they have asked that a speaker be sent to address them on the elevaote question. This new branch is one of the first to appiont an official reporter. The names of the officers are as follows: President, James Hardwick; Vice-President, Robert Little; Secretary-Treasurer, William Scott; Reporter, T. W. Miller; Directors, William Tomkins. John Warton, James Eastly, Percy Fisher, Malcolm McKeller and Dougal McKeller.

Delegates to Killarney, Man. Seed Fair, January 26, 1910

NEW ASSOCIATION AT BERTON

An organization meeting was held at Berton, Man., last week, when J. S. Wood and Josiah Bennett addressed the farmers. As a result an association was formed with a membership of fourteen. A resolution was adopted, endorsing unanimously the memorandum presented to the Provincial Povernment. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. W. Lobb; Secretary, Chas. Dobson; Directors, Wm. Gardner, L. Bratugam, Mr. Clendenning, Thos. Perk. Wm. Wilson.

THE SPIRIT THAT MAKES FOR SUCCESS

At a meeting of the Franklin branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held February 5, it was moved by T. Craig, seconded by E. H. Sharp, and carried unanimously, "That we contribute the sum of $20—being part of proceeds of banquet—to the general funds of the provincial Grain Growers' Association."

DOUBLED ITS MEMBERSHIP

Enthusiasm runs high at Cordova, Man. and the Lornedale branch there, has almost doubled its membership since 1909. They hope to further extend the membership this year. This association held a social January 28, which was such a success that the building in which it was held could not accommodate the people. President D. W. McCuaig dealt with several vital questions affecting the Grain Growers, especially that of government elevators. He was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. At the regular meeting of the association held January 25, a resolution was adopted endorsing the memorandum to the provincial government.

MR. WHITE'S ADDRESS APPRECIATED

G. G. White, of Winnipeg, addressed an enthusiastic meeting of the Grain Growers at St. Claud, February 5, in which he explained in detail the memorandum presented to the Provincial Government. At the close of the address a resolution was moved by W. Grainger, seconded by W. Cameron, endorsing the memorandum to the Provincial Government. It was adopted unanimously.

G. J. TREMORIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MR. WRIGHT'S TRAIL OF SUCCESS

Mr. Peter Wright has been holding a series of successful meetings in southern Manitoba. On Saturday, February 5, a meeting was held at Roland, which endorsed public ownership of elevators. On the Thursday previous to this he held a largely attended meeting at Sperling, which also unanimously endorsed public ownership of elevators. Some of those present expressed themselves as being doubtful of the scheme, but after hearing the different provisions explained,

they saw things in a different light. Mr. Wright arranged to attend a meeting at Altamont, Thursday, February 10, with a view to organizing an association there, and he planned to hold another meeting the same evening at a nearby school house. Mr. Wright is meeting with splendid success, and finds a great demand for information wherever he goes. Wherever it can be given, it seems to bear fruit in the advancement of the cause.

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MOORE PARK FAVORS DIRECT LEGISLATION

The Moore Park Association is doing excellent work in its district, and is making great efforts to interest every farmer in the cause of the Grain Growers. At a meeting held January 8, the following resolution was passed after a very heated and interesting discussion. "Resolved that we the Moore Park branch of the M.G.G.A. endorse the resolution passed at the annual convention re direct legislation. At a meeting held February 5, the plans of the government owned elevator scheme was fully discussed by a large gathering of farmers, and a resolution was passed with only one dissenting voice, endorising the memorandum presented to the government. This association has asked that a speaker be sent out to address them.

S. H. S. BEATTIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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SEVERAL LADIES JOINED

F. W. Kerr and J. G. Moffatt addressed a largely attended meeting held at Pipestone, February 4. They discussed at length the question of publicly owned elevators and organization work, and at the meeting they unanimously passed a resolution to endorse the memorandum to the provincial government. Many who were present joined the association, among them were a number of ladies. A banquet is being arranged to take place some time in the near future.

W. LOTHIAN, Secretary.

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MEDORA'S SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL

The Grain Growers' Association of Medora held a social gathering January 28, President D. M. Ballard filling the chair in a very able manner. The room was filled to over-flowing by the farmers of the district; a large number of ladies also being present. A good program was rendered by local talent. The speakers of the evening were Mr. Kerr, director of executive from Souris, also Mr. French and Mr. Powell. Mr. Kerr took up the subject of public owned elevators, and also told of the work the executive have done in laying the matter before the government.

Mr. French took up the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and Mr. Powell spoke in the interests of the Home Bank.

The following resolution was moved seconded and carried unanimously by a standing vote: "Resolved that we, the farmers of Medora district in meeting assembled, do hereby heartily endorse the action of the Grain Growers' executive in the demand they have made on the Manitoba government re internal elevators and independent commission. We would also ask executive to drop all negotiations if the government insists on having a referendum of the people before complying with the requests.

We have now 64 paid up members in our association and we hope before spring to have many more.

Thirty-four members have joined since the December meeting.

J. R. GERWIN,
Sec.-Treas.

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MARRINGHURST'S ENDORSATION

At the annual meeting of the Marringhurst Association the officers elected for the year 1910 were:—President, R. M. Wilson; vice-president, J. W. Nelson; directors, D. A. Ross, T. Lawrence, J. Campbell, W. Gray, W. Robinson and A. McWilliams.

We have 31 members, with still some more to come in.

At our last meeting January 26, your letter of January 12 was read and discussed and the motion below was put to the meeting and carried without dissent.

Moved by J. Campbell, seconded by E. Ventris and carried:—"That we, the members of the Glenora branch of the M.G.G.A., unanimously endorse the stand taken by the board of directors in reference to the publicly owned system of grain elevators and government owned terminal elevators.

WILLIAM M. WEBB,
Sec.-Treas.

Sixty-eight Associations Approve Memorandum To Government

The demand of the Grain Growers of Manitoba for Government Owned Internal elevators, operated under an independent commission is becoming insistent. fro every point of the province resolutions have been forwarded fully endorsing the memorandum presented to the Provincial Cabinet, and in addition to 44 of these resolutions which have already been published in THE GUIDE, the number is swelled to much larger proportions this week. Many of these resolutions were passed at special meetings called for the purpose, the farmers driving long distances to be present. It has been made very clear that the producers are emphatic in their demands. They are looking to the Provincial Government to enact the necessary legislation at the present session of Parliament. Included in the resolutions which have been received during the past week are the following:

Medora:—At a meeting held January 28 it was resolved, "That we the farmers of the Medora district, in meeting assembled, do hereby heartily endorse the action of the Grain Growers' Association in the demand they have made on the Manitoba Government re Internal Elevators and Independent Commission We would also ask the Executive to drop all negotiations if the Government insist upon having a referendum of the people before complying with your requests."

Culross:—"That we endorse the action of the Executive, with regard to the building and operating of a line of Internal elevators as presented to the Government, and also ask the Government to pass such legislation at the coming session as promised by Hon. Mr. Coldwell at Brandon, which will bring it into force as soon as possible. We also heartily endorse the action taken at the Brandon Convention with regard to Terminal Elevators."

Roseisle:—"That as we the Roseilse Branch believe the system of Government Owned elevators is of vital importance in giving justice to the farmers when selling their grain, we therefore endorse the action of our executive in meeting the Government with the plan for its adoption, and as no one is required to contribute one cent, other than those who use the elevators, we believe there is no need for submitting it to a referendum."

Sanford:—"That the Sanford Branch heartily approve of the acts of our elevator committee, and endorse the memorandum dealing with public ownership of elevators. We pledge the said committee our undivided support."

Harding:—"Resolved, that we the members of the Harding G.G.A. heartily endorse the actions of the central executive in their negotiations with the Manitoba Government, for a system of government owned elevators."

Arden:—This branch has passed a resolution in favor of the scheme of government elevators, both internal and terminal.

Pipestone:—"That we, the farmers of Pipestone, endorse the action of the Grain Growers' Executive in having demanded public ownership of elevators. That we heartily support their proposition that such should be controlled and operated by independent commission. That the principle of government ownership and control having been so unanimously endorsed by representative delegations of farmers fron all parts of the province at the Brandon Convention, therefore it is unnecessary to submit the question to any referendum."

Glenora:—"That we the members of the Glenora branch of the M.G.G.A. unanimously endorse the stand taken by the board of directors in reference to the publicly owned system of grain elevators, and government owned terminal elevators."

Roland:—"That we desire to express our hearty approval of and do hereby endorse the scheme of publicly owned internal elevators, as outlined in the memorial presented by the elevator committee of our association to the Provincial Government. And also desire to urge the acquisition and operation of the terminal elevators by the Dominion government."

Rosser:—"That having carefully considered the scheme of government owned interior elevators, as submitted to the Provincial Government, we believe the plan to be feasible and in the best interest of the province, and therefore give it hearty approval. We especially insist that its management shall be under the control of a non-partizan commission, nominated by the Grain Growers, who are deeply interested. We further believe that as the proposition will not incur any liability to the province inasmuch as it is designed to pay its own way and provide for further needs, it is not a proper matter for a referendum. We further approve of the action of the executive impressing upon the Dominion Government the necessity for placing the terminal elevators under Government control without unnecessary delay."

Franklin:—"That we express our approval of the efforts that have been and are being put forth by the executive to secure government ownership of the interior and terminal elevators, and that we urge the association to continue in its efforts until they have achieved the desired result, and that in so doing they will have the hearty support of this association."

Moore Park:—"That we endorse the plan of government ownership of elevators presented by our executive to the local Government and that we are against submitting the question to a referendum of the people, because the Grain Growers are the only class this matter affects. The rest of the population would not be sufficiently interested to vote intelligently on the subject."

Sperling:—"That having heard the memorandum that was presented to the Provincial Government, re government ownership of elevators, with its financial provisions, and having considered the same, resolve that we most heartily endorse the same and each and every part thereof and most respectfully pray the Government to adopt the same."

Sinclair:—"Resolved that the members of this association endorse the action of the committee in regard to the memorandum presented to the government for the operation and control of the internal elevators."

Empire:—"That we endorse the memorandum presented to the Government by the Grain Growers' executive."

St. Elizabeth:—"Resolved that this branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association are of the opinion that it is advisable for the Government to buy a certain number of the present line elevators, as many as would be required at each point."

Berton:—The resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the action of the central executive in pressing for a system of government owned and operated internal elevators.

For further Endorsation see page 26

ADVOCATE A TEN DAY LIMIT

Arden branch, Grain Growers' Association, declared themselves this day in favor of the scheme of government elevators both internal and terminal.

"Resolved that in the opinion of this branch of the Grain Growers' Association that the limit of ten days be allowed in which a farmer may load and tranship his grain from internal to terminal elevators in order that storage capacity may at all times be available to shippers.

"Further, in connection with the storage of special binned grain, that the entire quantity of grain without dockage be loaded into car that was placed in elevator.

"Resolved that in the opinion of this branch of the Grain Growers' Association that a pension fund for men appointed for life is not required; inasmuch that the wages of such employees be liberal and sufficient to enable them to provide for themselves on retirement."

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BIRTLE CELEBRATES WITH A BANQUET

Two hundred members of the Birtle branch of the Grain Growers' Association met in Adam's Hall February 4, at their annual banquet. The majority of the influential men of the district were present. The speech of welcome was made by R. M. Cherry, followed by Mayor Wilson, of Birtle, while a toast to the local Grain Growers' Association was responded to by G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., and W. Wallace of Birtleside.

Mr. Malcolm spoke of the good work done by the association in getting reasonable transportation rates over the railroads, and urged them to continue in their activity. Mr. Wallace compared the climatic conditions of Scotland and Canada and stated that while his Manitoba experience had been small, principally buying seed grain, he meant to raise a crop during the coming season.

W. Patterson responded to a toast to the Birtle Agricultural societies in the absence of S. Larkum, president of the agricultural association, who is now in England. He was followed by W. D. Dodge, who spoke on "Municipal Ownership." J. C. Dudley spoke on "Trade Centres," while L. St. Geo. Stubbs responded to a toast to "The Professions."

Greatest Episode of West

"Our Provincial Association" was responded to by D. W. McCuaig. He complimented the government of Manitoba on the way it had taken up the recommendations of the association at its last meeting. "The government ownership of elevators," he said, "will be a splendid scheme, it will be the greatest episode in the history of this great western land. He outlined his various experiences in different parts of Western Canada in his relations with grain growers' associations, and explained the scheme drafted at Brandon in December. "Part of each elevator," he said, "will be set apart for street wheat, and the small grower will have a square deal. This will lend an increased value to street wheat, because a man will have a guarantee that his own grain will be returned to him. An up-to-date cleaner in connection with each elevator will be another feature."

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GILBERT PLAINS AIMS FOR 200 MEMBERS

Gilbert Plains had its usual monthly meeting January 5, when there was handed in $69.00 for new members. Our total to date for 1910 is 138 members, so that it looks like a two hundred mark and a banner year. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:

"That we suggest to the Dominion government that no further extensions be granted for beginning the performance of duties of settlement for South African warrants."

"That we ask the Dominion and provincial governments to insist when the question of union stockyards at Winnipeg is being arranged that they be under the management of a commission entirely unconnected with the meat trades."

JOHN R. DUTTON,
Sec'y.-Treas.

Sixty-eight Associations Approve Memorandum To Government

Swan Lake:—"We hereby express our hearty appreciation of the work that the Grain Growers' Association have accomplished and is doing to obtain the public ownership of the interior elevators, convinced as we are of the great benefit this will be to all producers of grain. We are not in sympathy with the idea of taking a refereadum on the subject and entirely endorse the action of the elevator committee, and pledge ourselves to give them our best support."

Eden:—"That we heartily endorse the action of the Grain Growers' Executive in the demand they have made on the government for government owned elevators and an independent commission, also as regards procuring a sample market."

Rapid City:—"That this association endorses the action taken by our executive in their demands as formulated in the memorandum to the Manitoba government, in connection with government ownership of elevators; and further that we are strenuously opposed to our executive agreeing to a referendum being submitted to the electorate of Manitoba on this question."

Howden:—"That whereas the elevator committee of the provincial Grain Growers' Association have drafted and presented to the Government of Manitoba a plan for the operation of terminal elevators in Manitoba for the benefit of farmers. Be it resolved that we heartily endorse and approve of same and the action of the elevator committee in presenting same to the government."

Benito:—"We, the Grain Growers' Association of Benito, believing that the best interest of all will be preserved and conserved by the appointing of an entirely independent commission responsible to, and yet apart from the government, and believing further that to insure that independance which is so essential, that the commission be appointed by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association and ratified by the government."

Sinclair:—"Resolved that the members of this association endorse the action of the committee in charge of the memorandum presented to the government for the operation and control of the interior elevators."

Altamont:—At a meeting held here February 10, a resolution was passed strongly favoring government ownership of internal and terminal elevators.

Other Associations Which Have Passed Resolutions Of Approval:

Gilbert Plains	Shoal Lake	Gladstone	Salem	Belmont
Kenton	Miniota	Dunrea	Valley River	Ashville
Rocky Coulee	Oak Lake	Kenville	Alexander	Cartwright
Beresford	Oak River	Somerset	Pretty Valley	Miami
Griswold	Killarney	Springfield	Lauder	Glenella
Rosehill	Kelloe	Delta	McAuley	Douglas
Darlingford	Minnedosa	Ninga	Hamiota	Austin
Arizona	Carroll	Minto	Brandon	Portage la P.
St. Claude	Berton	Golden Stream	Cordova	

SPERLING EMPHATIC FOR GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

The February meeting of the Sperling branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held Thursday the third, ultimo, at 2 o'clock p.m. in Farmers Hall, Sperling. About 75 farmers were present. The resignation of Mr. E. A. August as president was read and sentiments of deep regret were expressed at losing such a valuable member and presiding officer, but Sperling's loss would be Carman's gain, so the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Edgar Ferris was then chosen president to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the risignation of E. A. August.

The report of the annual convention at Brandon was then presented by delegate D. H. McLean. The meeting greeted the announcement that the government had adopted the system of public ownership of internal elevators. The report was well received and the delegates were tendered a vote of thanks. The secretary then, in a few remarks, introduced Mr. Peter Wright, of Myrtle, director of the district, who was to address the meeting. This Mr. Wright did in a manner both creditable to himself and interesting to his hearers. His speech was attentively listened to and applauded to the echo. At the close of the speech Mr. Wright read a copy of the memorandum presented to the government by the Manitoba Grain Growers re government ownership of elevators. This memorandum met with the hearty approval of all members present and a resolution endorsing the same was passed unanimously.

At the close of the meeting twenty-two members advanced and enrolled their names upon the list of members for 1910.

JOHN F. GOLDEN,
Sec.-Treas.

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FIRST RESOLUTION ENDORSING CO-OPERATIVE BILLS

Resolutions passed at the regular meeting of Franklin branch of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held February 5:

Moved by T. Craig, seconded by E. H. Sharpe and carried unanimously: "That we contribute the sum of twenty dollars, being part of proceeds of banquet, to general funds of the provincial Grain Growers' Association."

Moved by G. H. Blackwell, seconded by W. Scott, and resolved: "That in the opinion of this association the bill now before the Dominion House of Commons having for its object the facilitating of the incorporation of co-operative societies is in the best interests of both producers and consumers and we heartily endorse the measure and call upon our representatives in the Commons and in the Senate to give it their hearty support, and, further, that copies of this resolution be sent to the member in charge of the bill, to the representatives for McDonald and Marquette, Mr. Meighen and Dr. Roche, and to Senator Watson.

Moved by Thos. Craig, seconded by Geo. Kitson: "That we express our approval of the efforts that have been, and are being, put forth by the Grain Growers' Association to secure government ownership of the interior and terminal elevators and that we urge the association to continue its efforts until they have achieved the desired result, and that in so doing they will have the hearty support of this association."

Moved by E. H. Sharpe, seconded by Geo. Kitson: "That this association regrets that owing to the serious illness of his mother, the Hon. J. H. Howden was unable to be present at our banquet January 13, but we are gratified to learn that by the mercy of a kind Providence the loved and honored mother is being restored to health and it is our prayer that she may be long spared to cheer and comfort her children."

G. H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

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MESSRS. KERR AND MOFFATT AT MINTO

A large and representative meeting of Grain Growers was held at Minto on January 29. Mr. Kerr, director, together with Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Gill and Mr. Aldrich, were the principal speakers. Mr. Kerr took up the different clauses of the memorandum that the executive of the Grain Growers' Association presented to the government in regard to government ownership of elevators, and gave a very thorough explanation of the terms of said memorandum which was very much appreciated by those present. The following resolution was moved by Peter McCuaig, seconded by John Scott, that this branch of the Grain Growers' Association fully endorse the terms of memorandum that executive of central association presented to government which was duly carried. After some very pleasant discussion the meeting was brought to a close.

PETER McCUAIG,
Secretary.

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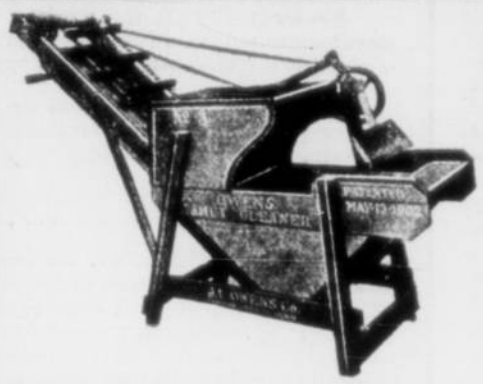

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FOR THE CHILDREN

Here's a motto just your fit
Laugh a little bit,
When you think you're trouble hit
Laugh a little bit.
Look misfortune in the face
Brave the bedlam's rude grimace
Ten to one 'twill yield its place.
If you have the wit and grit,
Just to laugh a little bit.

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LITTLE SUNSHINE GIRLS

Dear Marie.—My little daughter has written you a letter, which I promised to send. You will kindly excuse her mistakes; she managed it herself. She

A Basket of Sunshine

is 7½ years old, and has attended school only about two months. The quilt pieces she speaks of I think I will send to one I see asking for them. I have a few little things for children I could send you. They are not much, only every little helps. My three little girls are greatly interested in your Sunshine Club We only read of it last Sunday. They are delighted when they are "Sunshine Girls" and will fly to do almost anything.

You must be very happy, doing so much good. Wishing you all success and blessings. Enclosed you will find a little mite, with Winnifred's ten cents.

PRAIRIE SUNSHINE.

Seaman, Sask.

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Dear Friend.—Many thanks; it is so good to hear of the children being such good Sunshiners. Please send their names so that I can send membership cards.

MARIE.

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BALANCE SHEET

Here is a statement showing just how the funds of the Sunshine headquarters were distributed from September 15, 1909 to January 26, 1910.

To Cash, re Green Case		33.00
" "	Bush Case	11.07
" "	Carl England	108.75
" "	Toy Mission	144.30
" "	Expenses	5.55
" "	Emergency	38.50
		$341.37
Balance at Home Bank		43.99
		$385.36
By Cash, re Green Case		$ 42.60
" "	Bush Case	11.92
" "	Carl England	123.60
" "	Fresh Air Fund	1.75
" "	Toy Mission	156.40
" "	Emergency Fund	49.69
		$385.36

W. C. Coolledge, Treasurer,
Winnipeg.

FORM A SUNSHINE GUILD

My dear little Sunshiners in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were so good in sending post-cards and loving help during Christmas, that I know they will continue to help me in making the "Fresh air picnics" for the children of the poor in Winnipeg this summer, a big success. I am anxious to have each child give one cent, and ask all their little friends to give the same. The stamp can be bought and sent in your letter and in this way you can accomplish a great deal of good. You can help to give one glorious day in the country to some little ones, who otherwise would have no holiday. It would be fine if all the little Sunshiners could be members of a Sunshine Guild in their neighborhood. It is so easy to start one of your own by just writing to Sunshine headquarters. Then you could do many little kindnesses to the poor people near your home.

I called to see a dear little boy the other day, who was crippled, and his pinched face made my heart ache. The doctor said that if he had fresh air, with plenty of milk and fresh eggs, he might get well, but his poor mother with all her love, has not the means to provide these luxuries for him. When we think of all the blessings that so many of us enjoy, with plenty of eggs and milk, and butter, and with sometimes a pony to ride should we not count up our blesssings and be grateful to our dear mothers and fathers for their work on our behalf. I hope you are all trying to pursuade all your little friends to form a Sunshine Guild. I should like each day to hear of some new band of loyal Sunshiners being formed.

In the list of names which was published of those who sent Christmas gifts for the poor of Winnipeg, I somehow overlooked the names of two dear little tots at Crandell, Manitoba. Their names are Hazel and Nora Lewis, and they sent warm caps, mitts and a little underskirt. These things were given to a little boy and girl, who were still clad in summer clothing, and made them very happy indeed. Another little girl, Marion Stevens of Clover Bar, Alberta, sent me this nice letter with her package. "Dear Marie:—I am sending a doll today. I have her packed with a bag of feathers round her. I know you will laugh, but we hadn't a cardboard box or a bit of cotton or anything but feathers. I hope she will reach you safe and soon enough."

For every little kindness
And each little word of cheer,
You will amply be rewarded,
When done with life's career.

In Sunshine or Shade,
Yours Lovingly,
MARIE.

✲ ✲ ✲

IT GLADDENED HER HEART

Dear Marie:—Mrs. Smith has kindly given me above name to address you as I wish to write to thank you and the Sunshine workers for the kindness you have given to my little crippled boy. It has given me a new heart to keep on trying for him, for it seemed to me that because we were so poor, nobody wanted to do anything to help me to get the poor little fellow better, and nourishment does cost such a lot that with four others to look after, I could not give him the amount that he needs, but with the kindness you and Mrs. Smith have shown, I felt I must write and try and thank you and I can't thank you enough, but you can guess how my husband and myself feel about it.

Thanking you again on behalf of my husband and myself; wishing the Sunshine and yourself every success.

AGNES McMILLAN.

958 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg.

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The Country School Floor

Of Vital Interest to Parents

At last this old world of ours is likely to have a house-cleaning. Who would have thought even a year ago, that the question of sanitary conditions in the country school house would be carried to the press for public discussion, and it follows, ultimate cleanliness for the school.

To open the question, we have a physician writing to the press from the country, describing conditions as he found them in a country school the morning after a society meeting was held in the building the previous evening:—

"I had occasion to attend an election in the school house that morning," says the doctor, "when we opened the door the stench was sickening. From one end of the room to the other were cigar stumps and spit.

"If no election were to have taken place school would have been called at nine, o'clock as usual, and the children and teacher would have been obliged to put up with this filth till noon, when according to custom they would have set to work to clean it themselves.

"How are parents to know whether there were consumptives present or not? In this case I knew there had been," continued the doctor, "and I asked the trustees to appoint an adult caretaker. They refused. I wrote the Health Department, who wrote the trustees, but nothing was done. I forbade my child to sweep the room and several other ratepayers did the same."

"The room was swept only sometimes after that. This is not an isolated case; like conditions prevail all over the west. From what I have seen we need a strict law to prevent children from sweeping schools, and to provide that schoolrooms shall be used for educational purposes only, and when we have such a law, one long step will be taken toward stamping out the terrible white plague."

Statement of Plain Fact.

It is not calling names, nor with the intent to villify the country school trustee, but simply a statement of plain fact, that the country school trustee is wholly ignorant of the dangers into which he forces his own and neighbors' children, and the teacher, when he refuses to hire a caretaker and compels them to clean the school themselves as best they can. Niggardly toward the school he may be; indeed he is without doubt. The sole purpose of his trustee life is "to cut down expense," and the more he cuts it down, the more his fellows applaud him. To call him wilfully criminal and niggardly in refusing the small wage for a caretaker, knowing fully the consequent harm to the pupils?—Well—we really can't do that, yet; we believe he does not know.

But where have the Education Departments been all this time? Where are they now? We cannot plead ignorance for these departments. They knew, and know well the terrible wrong it is, to allow pupils to clean the schools by the present means.

The departments are wide awake to the mental need of the pupil; a last year's geography, a Collier's history, a perpendicular (or is it a ninety degree slant?) in writing, or even a failure to shake out daily the old flag, would bring the department down, with force enough to raze the building to the ground, withhold the annual grant and cancel the teacher's certificate forever; but the mere physical needs of the pupil—isn't THAT all set forth in the physiology, and isn't it on the curriculum?

The School and the Sanitarium.

It is true that the Departments of Education are segments of the Provincial Governments, and one of these Governments is building sanitariums for the treatment and cure of consumption.

Are the schools of the government merely the hot-beds of propogation to fill the Sanitariums of the Government, or just how is it?

Who does not know the plan of country school sweeping. At twelve o'clock, probably the teacher goes away to dinner. Lunch baskets are all opened and pupils begin to feed. She, whose "turn" it is bolts her lunch and begins to sweep that she may be free to play. Windows and doors are closed of course—bound to be in the winter—or the pupils would literally freeze, for not two per cent. of the country schools are comfortably warm even with these openings closed.

The unpractical arm of the young sweeper scatters rather than collects the dust and dirt. The non-sweepers, still eating food openly exposed move from place to place as the broom urges, and—well—a further view is blurred in a mist of germ-laden dust.

In the protest made by the physi-

Drifting in the Twilight

cian, he speaks particularly of tuberculous subjects in the meetings held in the schools. There is scarcely a school in the West that has not tuberculosis pupils, and whether meetings are held in the school or not—pupils should not be allowed to do the sweeping.

For what rational being would approve of submitting one or two dozen pupils to the various contagions of a school sweeping, when at the worst, but one need be so exposed.

The proper time to sweep a school is after four o'clock, doors and windows should be open meanwhile. The dust should be given time to fully settle and then it should be wiped up with a damp cloth.

The ideal plan is of course never to sweep a school at all, but to wash it daily, after all the furnishings are wiped clean with damp cloths, but water would freeze on the floor, so the ideal can't be realized in the winter season when it is most needed.

All reformers would be glad to hear from that country physician again on this subject and if he would "round up" the school out-buildings as well as the school floors, so much the better.

PIONEER.

WHY NOT HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN?

Dear Isobel:—In THE GUIDE of November 17, 1909, there was an article on "Homesteads for Women," and we expected this would draw some discussion on such an important topic. But we suppose government owned elevators has taken most of our attention of late. In fact, the matter was almost forgotten by us until we received the Christmas number of THE GUIDE and on noting cartoon "Homesteaders' Xmas," we noticed, first "Bachelor's Xmas," second "Spinster Homesteader's Xmas," and third "The Happy Climax."

Now, Mr. Editor, there was one part of this cartoon misleading. As you are aware women have not the privilege of homesteading in the Canadian West, as they have in the United States. We would like to see this subject discussed through the columns of our paper. Since the Xmas number of THE GUIDE came out, we have heard several men and women air their opinions on this important topic, and how can we get public opinion but through the press? Some claim women should have the right to homestead if they desire to do so. Have they not helped to develop this western country and should they not have equal privileges with their sisters south of us? And would it not help to solve the problem of lessening the number of bachelor's halls that dot our prairies? And not only that, but would it not solve the domestic problem to a large extent, by inducing women to immigrate to this country along with their brothers? Look at the large number of young men that come to this country from Great Britain, but very few women come. Now if they had the right to homestead, would they not accompany the men in large numbers?

And as the former writer mentioned, the law is most unfair, in allowing a man with a family of sons to homestead and pre-empt, while the man who has a family of daughters has not a fair chance in the race. We claim he should have equal rights with the neighbor, whether he desires to use them or not, and as the Grain Growers' motto is equity, no doubt you will see some solution of this important subject through its columns at an early date.

No doubt if your legislature's attention were called to the unfairness of this matter they would right it. All the men in Manitoba I trust are not like the one we heard express himself when speaking on the above subject. He said, "Oh, it makes no difference to me, my family is all boys, so that I am all right." He was a loyal Grain Grower too. But you see, self was uppermost and if we cannot kill self then our motto of equity is rotten. And we should endeavor to teach through the columns of THE GUIDE the golden rule mentioned in St. Matthew's gospel: Chap. 7, verse 12).

In conclusion, we have been taking five different papers but for real information affecting the farming class, THE GUIDE surpasses them all, and we hope it will be successful in helping to educate the farming class to surmount the many difficult problems we have to contend with.

Yours for success,

WILL CHANNON.

Cordova, Man.

Letters Bring Joy

Don't Forget to Write the Home Letter

Did you ever watch for the postman, hoping for a letter from some loved one whose face you longed to see? Did you ever turn away when he came, with a little disappointment in your heart and hope that tomorrow would bring the letter so much desired? Count yourself lucky, my friend, if the morrow, or the next day, or the next, brought your longed-for letter. They do not always come so soon.

Ah, but have you ever watched day after day for the coming of the mail-man, and turned away each time, with the little disappointment growing bigger, and the little hurt growing keener, until you longed for, yet dreaded, that same postman's coming?

Have you ever felt your heart-strings tighten and your lips turn into a bitter smile, because some loved one had forgotten in their ease and pleasure that you were lonely and were hungry for just a word of hope and love? It was all you had asked of them, but you wanted and needed that little so badly. But it is not to the ones that are longing, aye, suffering, for these little white missives that never come that I am writing. For those I have only one word, and that is to point them to the "Friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

But to those thousands of careless ones who neglect and forget to send those little cheering letters, I am writing, and if I succeed in spurring up some conscience and sending on its way one little message of love to a longing heart, I shall be thankful, though I could but hope that more than one heart might be touched, and that dozens of those little white messages from one loving heart to another, which for the time being had been neglected, might be sent on their way. There are so many hearts that are hungering for just those words of cheer.

Think of the grandmother, sitting with folded hands, waiting for the call to the lost home, and meanwhile hoping, aye, longing, for just one word from some of her dear ones. But the mail is brought in and sorted—a letter, or letters, perhaps, for each of the other members of the household—but none for grandmother. Nobody thinks of her. Why, grandmother never gets a letter. She couldn't answer one if she did, so the letters are sent to the younger members of the family. And once more grandmother turns her faded, tear-dimmed eyes away. Once, it seems only yesterday, they were little children, and she cuddled them in her arms and gave them all the wealth of her love and her life. And now they forget to write a letter to mother.

Have you never seen grandmother's wrinkled, toil-worn fingers tremble and her sad old eyes fill up with glad tears as she fumbled for her "glasses," when somebody remembered, and sent her a letter? Could you ever forget again after that?

Be Thoughtful

Perhaps you are a middle-aged man or woman pressed with the busy cares of this life. Perhaps she is your mother. Did you ever see the feverish anxiety with which the young wife, who has gone with her husband into a new country, there to make a home for him, looks each day for the mail from "home?" She is undoubtedly brave and determined to like her new home, but deep down in her heart she cannot help but feel the difference between the new and the old home. Most especially does she miss her friends. And their letters are all she has now. At first she is fairly deluged with them. Then the novelty wears off and her loneliness is forgotten. Perhaps just when the hurt is most poignant. Possibly things are not going so well as they had hoped, or a little one is expected. Possibly no word of these things are breathed in her letters home. But, oh, how she clutches each of the now few letters from the home folk and friends, and reads them over and over, till she almost knows them by heart.

And she is not the only one who cares. Even though the young husband hides his feelings under a gruff exterior, he inquires regularly, "Any mail today?" and if there happens to be a letter from "home," he puts everything aside and sits down to read it. Tell me he doesn't care.

Then there is the invalid, the friend who is working in the city, the one who has been banished to the country to regain her health, the student away in school or college, the father and mother awaiting at home.

And, now, before closing, let me say a word about the kind of letters to write. In the name of all that is great and good, don't fill them up with accounts of illnesses and funerals and neighborhood differences, and all the sorrowful and startling things you can think of. If those things must be mentioned, slip over them as quickly as possible. Giving them only a brief space.

But write every cheerful thing you can call to mind. Every witty sentence, the cute baby sayings, all the nice little things about friends and comrades. Keep a list handy with the names of your correspondents upon it and, as you hear of something that Jenny would be glad to know, or a bit of news that would interest John, write down just a word or two under their names, to remind you

of it when you next write to them. In this way letter-writing becomes a pleasure.

There is such a difference in letters. Didn't you ever lay down a letter with a sigh and a feeling that there was nothing in it? That is because the writer had not taken the trouble to remember the things that would be interesting to you, and so had to fill up with generalities —remarks about the weather, and about his health, and very solicitious (?) inquiries about your own physical state, and so forth, and so on.

It takes so little to fill up a letter with bright, cheery news, if one takes a little pains to think about it.

My dear brother and sister, if God has given you a talent for letter-writing, improve it, and if he hasn't given you a special talent in that direction, make one for yourself, cultivating it well until it has become a habit.

Do you know that of all the talents which God has given to his children to use in bettering this old world there is probably no other one which, rightly used, may bring more of joy and comfort into the world than that one little talent of being able to write a cheerful —cheer-ful—newsy letter?

PEARL WHITE MCCOWAN.

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THINK OF IT

Could anything better illustrate the way women do their work as compared with the way men do theirs, than to look over a town of say, a thousand families, on Monday? In a thousand little kitchens a thousand little women would be seen thrusting wood into a thousand little cook-stoves, heating a thousand little wash boilers, bending their back over a thousand little wash boards, and hanging their clothes on a thousand little clothes lines. If, by some singular social revolution the men of such a town were to undertake to do the work, their first step would be to get up a stock company, invest capital in building and machinery, so organize the work that about a half-dozen men could do the work for the whole town, receive good salaries therefore, and the rest of the men would go about their own business on Monday just as on other days. Yet these very women form themselves into bunches of "suffragettes" and ask for a vote!

"A MERE MAN."

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FICTION FOR COSY FIRESIDE

Editor, Fireside.—I have just read Louise Langston's letter in the woman's page of the Grain Growers' Guide in which she cries No! No! No! to the serial or short story and would have us all believe we are only wasting precious moments reading them. Now, I for one disagree with her; as I think our husbands and brothers have done and are doing such good work they don't need the women to get in such a rush to help them. I say let us help them all we can. Join their association now they are going to admit the women and encourage them all we can. But Rome wasn't built in a day. Neither will the farmers' wrongs be righted in a day. But the clouds are lifting, and if the farmers work together as they have been doing, they will gain the victory; But surely the farmers' wives and children can enjoy a story in our page sometimes. I know after my husband has read through THE GUIDE, I sometimes take it up and read a story out, which they all enjoy, and I don't think I am wasting time. So I will say yes, by all means let us have a story sometimes, as we are not all so busy as Louise. Of course, we would like to hear the live questions discussed from time to time.

MRS. LEITCH.

Durban.

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THE KING APPOINTED WOMEN

King Edward, in appointing a royal commission to inquire into the law of divorce and its administration, has placed Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. H. J. Tennant upon the commission, Lady Frances Balfour is the Duke of Argyll's sister. Mrs. Tennant is the sister-in-law of Mr. Asquith. The royal commissioners are to investigate the divorce law, especially as it pertains to the poorer classes.

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WOMEN'S CLUBS

Women in towns have so much more to interest them, so much better opportunity for mental growth and for enlarging their sphere of usefulness that to them the woman's club rarely means what it will grow to mean in a rural community. Organized for some specific purpose and following that aim with singleness of purpose for its attainment, a woman's club may become a power for good, for social uplift for intimate neighborhood relations that will be felt not only in a social sense but will further the proper spirit of fraternity that must be ripe in a community before business co-operation in any of its branches can be practically carried out.

Intimate association often discovers weaknesses but also always reveals strength, and it is by the women of a neighborhood that the social plane o f the community must be fixed. A literary society is one of the forms which is always available, always uplifting and which rarely fails to interest and inspire a large percentage of women. One of the most beneficial objects for club work is public improvement. This work is really woman's work. It is her province. To improve the home grounds, the appearance of the public road over which her family makes its periodic trips to town; to secure by her influence drainage of bogs and abolishments of stagnant pools, these disease-incubating grounds.

Last, but by no means least, and really worthy the whole work of an order of this kind is keeping in personal and intimate touch with the school work of the district. Such interest will in no manner be considered interference by the best type of teacher, but will be a great help to her in bringing into unison the two reins that are guiding that wayward and skittish young animal, the growing child. In many cases at present the reins are guided in two widely diverging directions, the mother steadfastly guiding her rein straight ahead toward grainfields, orchard and pasture, and the teacher pulling a strong influence cityward. This is but natural in many cases. The teacher, even if a country girl, has received all the higher branches of her education in city schools. To efface all evidence from her clothes, manner and bearing that she ever lived on a farm has been the absorbing effort of all her school days.

She gains her certificate and is given a country school to teach. The present day effort to make the study of agriculture prominent in rural schools is handicapped many times by just this class or those who are really born city women. In this direction women's clubs may do good work and in a large measure restore the children's respect for work pertaining to the farm. Co-operate with the teacher; wean her from the purely bookish type of education. Include her in the club and by the prominence given to agricultural, horticultural or other lines of farm work, awake in her, develop in yourselves and encourage in your children study along the only paths that will circle back to the old home.

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KITCHEN HELPS

Don't boil fish (except salmon)—steam. Place a saucer inverted at bottom of saucepan and so raise the steamer. Cook in the steam and save the flavor and nourishment.

Don't cut bacon into rashers until you have boiled it one hour, then let it get cold and remove rind. Don't place in cold frying-pan. Have some bacon fat in it; when this is hot toss rashers in it.

A little household ammonia put in the water from time to time when cleaning glassware will make it very clear and almost as sparkling as cut glass. A perfectly clean linen towel should always be used to polish glassware.

Tomato soup is so easily made and so generally liked that it is frequently resorted to for an unexpected guest, and occasionally the cook is much chagrined to find that the tomatoes and hot milk separate when poured together. This will never happen if one remembers to pour the hot milk into the hot tomatoes and not the tomatoes into the milk.

Ants in the pantries are a miserable pest and one that the most careful of housekeepers seem powerless to prevent in certain seasons. One of the best ways to get rid of them is to place fresh cucumber peels around the places they infest. These must be fresh, as it is the odor that drives away ants; fresh peels night and morning for two or three days will often clear them out thoroughly.

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WHY LAMP CHIMNEYS CRACK

How to Prevent It

The chimneys crack because of imperfect mixture of the sand, etc., from which the glass is made.

It is said that if, when new, the chimneys are placed in cold water and brought gradually to boiling point and kept boiling about thirty minutes, then set off and allowed to cool in the water, that they will not crack from the lamp heat. There are two grades of glass from which lamp chimneys are made. Insist on having the better grade.

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SCRAP PUDDING.

1 cup each of cold grated biscuit and cold rice; 1 half cup sugar; 1 half teaspoon allspice, all beaten together with sufficient milk to make mixture of the consistency of cake. Add beaten yokes of 2 eggs, stir well, put into a buttered pan and brown nicely. Beat the whites to a stiff froth with tablespoon sugar spread over top, and return to oven until a delicate golden brown. This is delicious and serves to use the leftovers. Serve with cream sauce.

Mrs. W. E. S.

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PUFF PUDDING.

Three eggs, 1 pint milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons corn starch. Scald the milk, add the butter and sugar, stir in corn starch, mixed first with a little cold milk, and cook until thick. Remove from the fire and add the beaten yokes of the eggs and lastly the whites beaten very light. Serve with a sauce.

Mrs. W. E. S.

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THREW CREAM AWAY

She was a city bride who had never before taken a hand in housekeeping and knew but little about things in the kitchen. A few mornings ago she got after the milkman.

"What's the matter with your milk?" said she with great vehemence.

"I don't know," he replied. "What do you find wrong with it?"

"Well," she said, "every morning it is covered with a nasty yellow scum."

"And what do you do with the scum?"

"Why, I skim it off, of course, and throw it in the garbage."

INSPIRATION

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies.
And we mount to the summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered of greed and gain
By the people deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

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"Northern Electric" Service Means

WHILE "Northern Electric" telephones are as near perfection as brains backed by years of experience can make them, even yet are we trying to still further improve our instruments.

Our newly designed No. 1317 Telephone Set—absolutely the most modern farm 'phone in the whole telephone world—represents years of study, an expenditure of $10,000 in cash, and months of patient experiment and test before we have allowed it to go on the market.

We now pronounce it perfect—now, firmly convinced that it is all we have tried to make it, we offer it to you.

Examine it for yourself—or if you are not sufficiently well posted on such matters, get your own electrical expert to give our No. 1317 the severest tests of which he knows.

Take it up point by point. There is the transmitter, for instance, the same, standard long-distance type that is used on all standard long-distance 'phones. The general manager of the biggest telephone company in the world could have no better on the private 'phone he uses on his own desk. There is no better made. And not only is ours the best transmitter but it is also the cheapest in point of maintenance; it requires less battery current than any transmitter on the market—as little as 1-7 of some of the others.

Then the receiver on No. 1317 is worthy of attention. Here the magnets demand consideration; made from a special grade of steel, they are permanent—retain their full strength indefinitely. And the bell pieces are made of special annealed Norway iron. This receiver is so constructed that dust cannot accumulate on the back of the diaphragm nor can local noises disturb the listener and spoil transmission. Each part of the receiver on No. 1317 is the result of long and careful study—throughout, it is the best combination possible.

Or look at the switch-hook—note how compact and self-contained it is,—how all contact springs are vertically mounted as to afford no resting place for dust and other accumulations.

Our standard self-contained switch-hook is equipped with platinum points—you can understand the efficiency for which that makes.

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OFFICIAL MINUTES OF CONVENTION

Continued from page 21

Eighth.—The C.N.R. from Regina to Saskatoon. John Evans.

Ninth.—The G.T.P. from Saskatoon east to the Manitoba boundary. W. B. Fells.

Tenth.—The C.P.R. Yorkton line from Saskatoon to the Manitoba boundary. Chas. A. Dunning.

Eleventh.—The C.N.R. east from Lloydminster to the Manitoba boundary. Mr. Davis.

Twelfth.—From Warman north to Prince Albert and east to Valparaiso. Andrew Knox.

Thirteenth.—All the lines running west out of Saskatoon to the western boundary of the province. Dr. T. Hill.

F. W. Green presented a report on "Future Prospects of the Association" being something new.

J. A. Maharg, a trustee of the life membership fund read the life membership report and the financial statement. F. W. Green also presented a report as to the aims of the life membership scheme.

The financial report of the association as presented by F. W. Green was circulated among the delegates, and was not read.

W. Noble—G. Boerma—

"That all the reports presented by the officers and committees be adopted." Carried.

David Ross—C. O. Clements—

"That we wire to R. C. Sanderson and E. A. Partridge our sincere gratitude to them for all they have done for our welfare in the past, and our wish that in God's Providence they may speedily be restored to health." Carried.

A. G. Hawkes—G. Boerma—

"That those local associations formed since January 31 be given the privileges of this convention." Carried.

Jas. Smith—A. D. Thompson—

"That as there is an application before the Dominion Government for an extension of time for the placing of South African scrip and as the bulk, if not all, of the unplaced scrip is now held by speculators,

Therefore it is resolved that this convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is strongly opposed to any such extension of time."

The following amendment to the above resolution was proposed by Ivan N. Tinkus, seconded by W. Stephens; "that the following words be added, 'except in case of original grantee'." On the vote being taken the amendment was lost and the original motion was carried.

E. Clayton—Levi Thompson—

"That the previous resolution re South African scrip be at once wired to Ottawa by the secretary." Carried.

W. Noble—Frank Shepperd—

"That whereas the present loading platforms being attached to cattle yards, and on general sidings do cause considerable delay in the loading of grain.

"Therefore be it resolved that the central association bring the matter before the Dominion Government, requesting an amendment of the Grain Act respecting loading platforms. That a separate siding shall be built at all railway stations large enough to hold ten cars, and that a loading platform shall be built at the centre of such siding large enough that at least five cars can be loaded at once."

On motion of Frank Durrick and W. H. Beasley, this resolution was referred back to the resolution committee.

Geo. Boerma—Wm. Noble—

"That a travelling agent be engaged to enqiure into the cost of production, transportation, duties paid, wages of employees, and the general cost of laying down manufactured articles at the farmers' door, as soon as the funds of the association will allow." Carried.

Dr. T. Hill—G. Boerma—

"In view of all bank charters expiring in 1911, that steps be taken by the executive to have the banking laws of Canada so revised to enable the farmer to develop the country by securing more and cheaper money." Withdrawn.

G. Boerma—W. Noble—

"Whereas the Hail Insurance companies now operating in Saskatchewan are not doing a business acceptable to the farmers of the province,

"Therefore be it resolved that a provincial hail insurance system be established, the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all land to be subject to said assessment, with the exception of the land used for ranching purposes, and by those who are complying with the requirements of the law re the number of head of stock per acre."

On motion of J. E. Paynter, seconded by E. H. Clayton, the following amendment was brought in, and after discussion was accepted by the mover and seconder of the original motion. so that the original motion stood as follows:—

"Whereas the Hail Insurance companies now operating in Saskatchewan are not doing a business acceptable to the farmers of the province,

"Therefore be it resolved that a Provincial Hail Insurance system be established the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all land to be supject to said assessment, providing that any resident rate-payer be allowed to register out one section or less from the assessment and participation in the benefits."

The following amendment was brought in by R. L. Hayes and W. E. Porter:—

"That the Grain Growers' Association regret the attitude taken by the Saskatchewan Government in their endeavor to find a practical solution to the Hail Insurance problem. This association regrets the following proposal:—

"Whereas urging the provincial government to place a universal Hail Insurance tax on all lands in Saskatchewan at two cents per acre, wild and unimproved; the same to be assessed and collected through the municipalities, the remuneration to be distributed by the provincial government according to losses, no loss to exceed $7.00 per acre, and an independent municipal commission to be appointed to adjust losses."

On the vote being taken there were three votes for the amendment, and the original motion as amended was carried almost unanimously.

Walter Simpson—Geo. Boerma—

"As many of the resolutions forwarded for presentation to the convention appear to be already met by existing legislation,

"It is suggested that a circular concerning these should be published by the central executive after each convention,dealing with these resolutions individually and pointing out where dealt with, and the protection given." Carried.

Thos. Conlan—F. B. Johnston—

"Resolved that the executive ask the government to give threshers' wages the preference over all liens, executions and mortgages." Carried.

W. Noble—Thos. Conlan—

"That this convention recommend that each sub-association take up the question with their members, asking them to sign all notes payable March 1 of the following year, instead of the first of November of the same year." Carried.

The convention adjourned at 5.30 p.m., to meet again at 7.00 p.m.

The evening session opened at 7.40, and F. M. Gates, vice-presiuent occupied the chair upon request of the president.

Frank Sheppherd—J. A. Murray—

"Resolved that in consequence of the many severe losses in recent years to farmers and others through glandered horses, and owing to information from certain districts that the disease undoubtedly exists, this convention requests the government to take immediate action in further checking and stamping out this dread disease by requiring owners of horses to have their animals inspected at the point of shipment before offering such animals for sale, and that each shipper produce an official certificate of the health of all animals at the time of their sale; and further, that the government pay full value for all horses killed on account of glanders, and that this value be arrived at through arbitration in case the owner disputes the appraisal of the veterinary surgeon. Such arbitration to be final." Carried.

Frederick Kirkham—W. F. Goulden—

"Whereas numerous complaints have been made by the farmers that they have not been able to get a just return from the flour mills from wheat delivered to them for gristing purposes,

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention take steps in view of having the government introduce legislation to control the power of millers on levying toll, dockage and gristing charges." Carried.

W. H. Beasley—J. C. Hunter—

"That this association work in conjunction with the Manitoba and Alberta organized farmers for the betterment of the facilities in the marketing of beef, cattle, and that all meat coming into the province shall be subject to a rigid inspection and public abattoirs be established at central points."

On the above resolution, Jas. Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, gave the convention the benefit of the information he secured during an investigation of conditions in British Columbia last fall, and offered the following amendment:—

"That this association work in conjunction with the Manitoba and Alberta organized farmers to the betterment of the facilities for the marketing of beef cattle, and to do this we would recommend the establishment of municipal abattoirs under government control."

The mover and seconder of the original motion withdrew in favor of the amendment, which then became the original motion and was carried.

E. J. Fream—Jas. Bower—

"Whereas it is of very great importance to the whole west that prompt government action be taken towards establishing the chilled meat industry on a sound and permanent basis, and with the interests of the producers adequately protected; we, the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled, do hereby urge that the federal government take this matter up with the object of placing the business on a practical footing without unreasonable delay.

"Further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each Saskatchewan member of the House of Commons, together with a covering letter, asking each member to be good enough to personally bring it to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, and do his utmost to expedite matters." Carried.

E. J. Fream—Jas. Bower—

"That we, the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled do hereby urge the provincial government to do all in it's power to impress upon the federal government the necessity which exists for prompt government action regarding the taking up of the proposal and rendering the necessary assistance towards the establishment of a dead meat export trade from the west.

"Further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. W. Scott, premier of the province, and to Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture." Carried.

W. Noble—Dr. T. Hill—

"That whereas there is existing on the statute books provisions whereby mortgage companies can charge a three months bonus, besides the interest on due mortgages, when not paid at due dates,

"Therefore be it resolved that the executive of the Central Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan bring the matter before the proper government requesting the removal of such a statute, thereby making it illegal for any mortgage company to charge any bonus on any due mortgage, and all unfair charges, other than the specified interest on such mortgages."

The following amendment to the above resolution was moved by Levi Thomson:—

"That whereas it is customary for mortgage companies to charge mortgages a bonus besides the interest due on such mortgages, when such mortgages are not paid before maturity or when not paid on due date.

"Therefore be it resolved that our executive endeavor to have legislation passed providing that overdue mortgages may be paid off at any time not lesss than two years after date of making by a payment of a bonus equal to three months interest; or at any time after maturity without bonus notwithstanding any provisions contained in mortgage contracts."

"This amendment was accepted by the mover and seconder of the original motion, and as the original motion was passed unanimously.

Wm. Noble—J. A. Murray—

"That in the opinion of this association the provincial government be asked to purchase coal, or operate mines at a reasonable profit in the interests of the people of Saskatchewan, and to build sheds at central points for the distribution of same, and that we protest against the mines companies giving one man in a town the monopoly of the trade therein, as it lowers the amount in store and tends to a coal famine,

"Be it further resolved that we petition the federal government to enact legislation to preserve and hold for all time all natural resources such as timber, coal, oil, and other mines, and either operate or lease them that the profits and benefits be shared by all alike." Carried.

W. D. Moore—N. P. Scott—

"Whereas the progress of our province is made difficult by so much of the land being held for speculation and left unoccupied.

"And whereas the increase in the value of of such land is due to the labor of the actual settlers.

"Therefore be it resolved that this unearned increment should be taxed in the interests of the municipalities."

The following amendment to the above resolution was moved by C. W. Hankins, seconded by H. Gibson:

"That our local government be asked to give municipalities power to tax vacant lands as high as double the tax on occupied lands,"

On the vote being taken, the amendment was carried.

A. M. Handorf—Frank Shepherd—

"That the Grain Growers' Association recommend the government to inaugurate a system of bookkeeping in the schools suitable for farming." Carried.

W. Noble—Geo. Boerma—

"That whereas the rate of interest charged by loan companies and bankers is unusually high,

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention request the provincial government to secure money at as low a rate of interest as possibe, and loan out to farmers at a rate of interest sufficient to cover the cost of handling the same."

On motion of I. W. Tinkus and John Evans, this resolution was referred back to the resolution committee.

The convention adjourned at 10.00 p.m. on Wednesday.

The convention opened on Thursday morning at 10.00 a.m.

The president welcomed Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange of Ontario, and extended to them the privileges of the convention. Mr. Drury brought greetings from the organized farmers of Ontario.

W. Noble—B. J. Anderson—

"That this convention place itself on record as being in favor of consolidated schools wherever same can be established.

"On the motion of W. D. Moore and Wm. Moffat, the above resolution was referred back to the resolution committee."

J. A. Manarg—Andrew Knox—

"Whereas recent newspaper reports say that the Dominion Government intend to commence immediate construction of the Hudson Bay railway,

"Therefore be it resolved that we heartily concur with the intentions of the government and we further urge them to own and operate the said railway with all terminal and other necessary facilities." Carrried.

F. M. Gates—E. H. Clayton—

"That as the question of a contribution to the British Navy is foreign to the interests of the Grain Growers' as Grain Growers,

"Therefore a discussion of the subject is not in order, and it should not be dealt with by this convention." Carried.

Geo. Langley—T. Conlan.—

"Whereas railway companies are at the present time building their lines with a view to competition rather than developing new country,

"Therefore be it resolved that in the future, charter or government aid be only granted to those companies who build with a view of developing new country." Carried.

J. A. Murray—Mr. Morgan—

"That whereas Canadian machinery can be purchased from ten per cent to thirty per cent less in Great Britain than in the Canadian West,

"And whereas we believe such conditions are caused by the high protective tariff existing at the present time,

"Therefore be it resolved that immediate steps be taken regarding the said tariff so that the home purchaser may at least be able to purchase as cheaply as the outside world,

"And further, that the Ottawa Government be requested to accept the unconditional offer of the United States Government for reciprocal free trade in farm implements." Carried.

Geo. Langley—H. Dorrell—

Whereas nearly all terminal and transfer storage elevators are owned and operated by dealers in grain,

"Therefore be it resolved that pressure be brought to bear on the federal government to immediately acquire a system of terminal and transfer elevators, not only to the east, but also on the Pacific coast."

In speaking to this resolution, George Langley told the convention of his two interviews with the federal government on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, requesting government ownership of terminal elevators. On the first interview two years ago, nothing was accomplished except to lay the matter before the government. Last spring (1909), Mr. Langley and Mr. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association again interviewed the federal government. The ministers were found to have secured considerable information on the subject by that time. Mr. Langley assured the convention that if the Grain Growers persisted they would accomplish their purpose, and have government owned terminal elevators.

D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, outlined to the convention briefly, an account of the interview with the Dominion Government on the same subject last month (January, 1909). The delegation comprised representatives from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Dominion Millers' Association and the Dominion Grange. Mr. McCuaig said it was very probable that another delegation would have to be sent to Ottawa shortly, and asked the association to be ready to act when the call came. On the question being put, the motion was carried unanimously.

Wm. Noble—J. A. Murray—

"That the president appoint a nominating committee to report immediately on the opening of the afternoon session." Carried.

The convention adjourned at 12.00 noon, and opened for the afternoon session at 2.00 p.m.

On the opening of the afternoon session, H. Darrell presented the report of the nominating committee, which was adopted in the following form:—Honorary Life President, E. N. Hopkins; President, F. M. Gates; Vice-Preisdent, J. A. Murray;

Directors at large:—Geo. Langley, F. C. Tate, E. A. Partridge, A. G. Hawkes, Wm. Noble, Frank Sheppard, F. W. Green and Dr. Hill;

District Directors

District No. One.—Robert Dunbar, H. L. Hayes, W. Moffat, Jas. Robinson, Jas. Easton, Daniel Muir and George Balfour.

District No. Two.—J. A. Maharg and John Simmons.

District No. Four.—Dr. White, Frederick Kirkam and Chas. A. Dunning.

District No. Five.—John Evans, Albert Eckhardt, E. D. Hoppes, Carl Hetzeer and McBeth Malcolm.

District No. Six.—Dr. Hill, I. W. Henry, and Wm. Tinkus.

District No. Seven.—Thos. Cochrane.

District No. Eight.—Andrew Knox.

District No. Nine.—Geo. Boerma.

When the report of the nominating committee was accepted, thus electing the officers and three of the directors by acclamation, Mr. Hopkins thanked the convention for the honor bestowed upon him. He then introduced Mr. Gates, the new president, who spoke briefly, and urged that Mr. Hopkins retain the chair until the conclusion of the convention, which was agreed to.

It was announced by the president that the ballots would be prepared, and the election of directors held on the following morning,

D. W. McCuaig—E. C. Drury—

"That the draft constitution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as accepted by the Dominion Grange, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta be adopted as follows:—

Name

This association shall be called the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Articles

The objects of the association shall be:—

(a). To organize the farm population of the Dominion for the study and social of economic problems having a bearing on the happiness and material porsperity of the prople.

(b). To collect such material from scientific and literary sources; the annals of class movements; and the records of legislative enactments in our own people, and disseminate the same.

(c). To formulate our demands for legislation and present them through the officers of the association to the notice of parliament and our different legislative bodies.

(d). To encourage the entry of our farmers into active membership in one or other of the political associations according to individual predisposition as a means to make the political parties without distinction responsive to and representative of the demands of the people who form the bulk of the population.

(e). To urge the adoption of co-operative methods by our members (but outside our association), in the purchase and sale of commodities that equity may be established in the business of exchange.

(2). Any association of farmers entirely independent of government control in the Dominion of Canada organized to give effect to any or all of the purposes set forth in the preamble of this constitution shall be eligible for membership in this association.

(3). The membership of the council shall consist of the executives of each of the affiliated associations provided that no affiliated associations shall be represented by more than five members.

(4). The officers of the council shall consist of a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, to be elected from the members of the council at each annual meeting.

(5). Five members to be drawn from not less than three associations, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the annual or special meeting. The council shall hold a meeting at least once a year.

(6). The time and place of meeting shall be fixed by the president, provided that a meeting must be held when demanded by any three associations, having membership in the council. One month's notice of meeting must, however, be given, except a majority of associations declare for an emergency meeting, when one week's notice shall suffice.

(7). The expenses incurred in the conduct of the business of the council shall be provided for by a pro rate levy on the membership of the affiliated association, as shown in the last annual report of each.

(8). Travelling expenses of delegates to the council shall be pooled, and the flat rate borne by the association which they represent in proportion to the number of delegates sent.

(9). Living expenses of delegates when in session shall be borne by the association they represent.

NOTE.—It is recommended that all associations seeking affiliation under the council shall prefix their respective constitutions with a preamble setting forth the objects for which they are associated in the general terms of the preamble to the constitution of the council.

In presenting this resolution, the mover and seconder each addressed the convention, after which the resolution was carried unanimously.

W. Noble—H. Darrell—

"That this convention endorse the action of our executive re the provincial ownership of elevators, and re-affirm our stand taken at the last convention at Weyburn, pledging ourselves to show united front until our ends are attained."

On presentation of this resolution, F. W. Green gave a verbal report of his interview with the government and the agricultural committee of the legislature last December, (1909). Upon the vote being taken, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Thos. Conlan—Geo. Boerma—

"That whereas the rate of interest charged by loan companies and banks is excessive,

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention request the Dominion Government to establish a State Agricultural Bank."

The following amendment to the above resolution was introduced by Frederick Kirkham:—

"Whereas the decennial revision of the Bank Act takes place during the present session of the Dominion Parliament,

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention authorize it's executive committee to investigate the system of Chartered Banks in Canada, and urge upon the proper authority the necessary amendments to the Bank Act."

The amendment was accepted as the original motion by the mover and seconder and was carried.

The convention adjourned at 5.00 p.m., and opened again for the evening session at 7.00 p.m.

On the opening of the session, the president introduced the newly elected vice-president, who spoke a few words to the convention.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell was called on by the president to address the convention. Mr. Motherwell gave a brief history of the origin of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, and the causes which lead up to it's organization. In speaking of the elevator question as it had been dealt with by the government, Mr. Motherwell assured the convention that the government was wasting no time, but was already using every endeavor to appoint the commission as soon as possible. The commission would be comprised of representatives of the farmers, an elevator man, and a man versed in transportation and economics. He suggested that the commission after thoroughly investigating might find that government control or supervision of elevators would be found to be better than Dominion ownership, so long as the farmers got what they wanted. He was glad that the Grain Growers in their representations to the government had left the question quite open in this respect.

At the conclusion of Mr. Motherwell's address, F. M. Gates expressed disappointment that something more definite re the question of appointing the commission on elevator enquiry had not been mentioned by Mr. Motherwell The interests of the Grain Growers demanded immediate action on the part of the government in order that relief might be ready by the time it was necessary to handle the crop of 1910.

Mr. Motherwell in reply said that the government was already doing everything in it's power. Within a week after the legislature had prorogued, Premier Scott had started correspondence for the purpose of securing a commission. In order to give effect to the findings of this commission, Mr. Motherwell said it would be necessary to call a special session of the legislature. He also considered that it would be necessary to have a special convention of the Grain Growers' Association, to whom the government could submit plans for the solution of the elevator problem. Mr. Motherwell assured the convention that the government was making all possible haste, and was fully as anxious as the association to have the matter made right. He declared that no government would dare trifle with the question.

F. W. Green read some extractions from his (Mr. Green's) address before the agricultural committee of the legislature in December 1909, to correct some misapprehension arising out of Mr. Motherwell's address.

F. C. Tate read the resloution of the agricultural committee, which was adopted by the legislature on December 14, 1909.

"Your committee on agriculture and municipal law, having heard the representations presented on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in support of provincial action in the direction of providing a system of grain elevators in the province, and being convinced that the existing conditions respecting the handling of grain justifies action on the part of the government and the legislature towards realizing the objects set forth by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and having regard to the admittedly numerous and intricate details involved in the solution of a problem of such magnitude, begs to report to the house that a commission be appointed by the government for the purpose of making a searching enquiry into the proposals, looking to the creation and operation of a system of elevators to effect the objects outlined by the Grain Growers' Association, and to report it's findings with all convenient speed, so that action may be taken to give relief to the coming grain season."

Mr. Tate said that the vote on this resolution had been unanimous and was a direct mandate to the government to take action.

J. E. Paynter—Wm. Noble—

"That the interests of the Grain Growers demand that the government system of elevators be in operation in time to handle the crop of 1910, and that therefore the premier of the province be requested to call a special session of the legislature in the coming Spring for the purpose of dealing with the matter."

The following amendment to the above resolution was moved by David Ross:—

"That the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and any other members of the association they wish to include, shall wait on the Saskatchewan government at as early a date as possible after this convention, to ask for complete relief from the present grain marketing conditions, as follows, before the crop of 1910 is on the market:—

(1). That a permanent commission to be called the Saskatchewan Grain Commission, be created by the Saskatchewan Government, to consist of three members nominated by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association from among actual farmers of the province, and appointed by the government. The members of the said commission to retire in rotation, one at the end of each grain year, the grain year to be considered as ending on Juue 30. No member of the commission to be obliged to retire until June 30, 1911. An actual farmer of the province to be nominated by the executive of the said association, and appointed by the government to fill the vacancy as each occurs. The right to re-nominate a retiring member to rest with the executive of the said association.

(2). That the said commission be given full powers to enable to it acquire by purchase or construction, such storage facilities as it shall deem advisable from time to time, in Saskatchewan or elsewhere, operate the same, buy grain at country points in Saskatchewan, such grain to have been grown in Saskatchewan, or within ten miles of it, store and sell such grain, when and where, and by such means and agents as it shall deem advisable.

"Further, that the executive ask the government to call a special session of the

legislature without delay to give effect to the provisions of this resolution, and the executive be empowered to modify or expand the provisions of this resolution."

Mr. Paynter withdrew his resolution in favor of the amendment. Considerable discussion followed, and Geo. Langley was called upon to give his opinion, which he did briefly. He assured the convention that Mr. Motherwell would be aware of the feeling of the Grain Growers, and that it would not be necessary to pass the resolution before the meeting.

The convention adjourned at 10.00 p.m. to open again at 10.00 a.m. on the Friday morning.

The convention opened on Friday morning, February 11 at 10.00 a.m.

Walter Simpson—John Evans—

"That T. A. Crerar be given one of the convention badges." Carried.

David Ross—W. H. Waldron—

"That the elevator resolution moved by David Ross, and now before the convention, be laid on the table until further notice." Carried.

The president read a telegram from the Mayor and President of the Board of Trade of the City of Moose Jaw inviting the convention to hold it's next meeting in the City of Moose Jaw.

W. W. McDonald—Walter Simpson—

"That the convention hold it's next meeting in Regina."

The following amendment was moved by H. Darrell, and seconded by F. B. Johnson:—

"That the convention meet next year in Moose Jaw."

Alderman Buchanan of Regina was present at the convention, and extended a most hearty invitation to the convention to hold it's next meeting in Regina.

On the vote being taken, the amendment was lost, and the original motion:—"That the convention meet in Regina next year," was carried.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell was present and asked for the privilege of making a brief explanation of some of his remarks of the previous evening. He stated that on the previous evening he had said that the government after hearing the report of the elevator commission would refer it's decision to the convention before taking action. He wished to correct that statement, and say that the government would refer the matter to the convention or to the executive of the association. Between conventions the executive would have full power to act, and would thus save time. He stated that he believed that there would be five members on the commission, two to be nominated by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, one to be an independent farmer outside the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, one an elevator man, and the fifth, an expert on economics. He re-assured the convention that the government would lose no time in the appointment of a commission.

David Ross—E. J. Paynter—

"That the elevator resolution moved by David Ross and tabled, be now considered" Carried.

Mr. Ross then withdrew his resolution in view of the explanations made by Mr. Motherwell.

E. J. Paynter—David Ross—

"Whereas the farmers of Saskatchewan were led to believe through the announcement of the legislature, that provision would be made by the government to handle the grain crop of 1910,

"And whereas one-quarter of the time for making such provision has already elapsed without any apparent progress being made,

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention express it's keen regret that the government was not in a position to announce the appointment of the commission of enquiry,

"And that we express our wish that our executive be empowered by the government to nominate three actual farmers who are members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association as members of the proposed government commission on the elevator question."

Geo. Langley spoke to the resolution and urged that the convention demand three members on the commission, as an independent farmer outside of the association as a member of the commission might be opposed to the aims of the association.

Mr. F. W. Green announced that he had a personal letter from Premier Scott, giving a definite promise that there would be three members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association on the commission.

F. Kirkham—H. O. Partridge—

"That the convention adjourn for five minutes to allow the executive to meet and read the letter from Premier Scott mentioned by Mr. Green, and that all correspondence between the government and the executive on the elevator question be laid on the table before the convention." Carried.

The convention adjourned at 10.35 a.m. for five minutes. The president called the convention to order again at 10.39 a.m. to consider the following resolution

Walter Simpson — I. N. Henderson—

"That the convention re-consider the resolution last passed." Carried.

On the vote being taken the motion was lost.

The president called upon R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who delivered an address on his recent interview with the Ottawa Government on the terminal elevator question.

F. W. Green having returned by this time, he was called upon by the president to read the correspondence between the Saskatchewan Government and the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association on the internal elevator question. After an explanation by Mr. Green, that it would not be a business-like method, the convention decided that the correspondence be not read.

Geo. H. McKeague—Walter Simpson—

"That the correspondence between the government and the executive be not read." Carried.

David Ross called the attention of the president to the fact that the resolution moved by Mr. Paynter and seconded by himself was still before the convention. On the vote being taken it was carried.

The president then announced that the ballots for the election of directors were ready for distribution. As scrutineers, the president appointed H. Darrell, Levi Thompson and T. E. Allcock. The convention adjourned at 11.15 a.m.

The convention opened for the afternoon session at 2.20 p.m., the new president, F. M. Gates, presiding for the first time.

Thos. Conlan—J. A. Murray—

"That a system of district associations be organized to carry on the work of the association, and assume the duties, and be a central association in the said district, and the central association's name be changed from 'central' to 'provincial',

To be known as 'district associations', and shall consist of the same number of officials and directors as at present, who will be elected yearly from delegates to the annual convention duty elected by the district association at district conventions of delegates from the sub-associations."

The following amendment was moved by J. B. Musselman, seconded by Geo. Edwards:—

"That a system of district associations be organized to carry on the work of the association, to assume the duties of, and to be central associations in the said districts, That these shall be known as district associations,

"That their respective executives shall consist of the same number of officers and directors as the executive of the local associations now do,

"That the said officers and directors be elected by the district annual convention, which convention shall consist of the district executive and delegates duly elected by the local associations,

"That the provincial executive in session divide the province into districts along the lines of easiest access to central points, and that the executive at the same time name a pro tem secretary for each of the said districts, and instruct him to call an organization meeting of the said districts, at a point also to be named by the said executive.

"That the district convention elect delegates to the provincial convention, but that each sub-association shall be represented by at least one delegate."

It was moved as an amendment to the amendment by Mr. Simmons, secouded by L. M. Cameron:—

"That the original motion be considered six months hence. On the vote being taken the amendment to the amendment was carried.

The president called upon T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., who addressed the convention on the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Home Bank.

F. W. Green read a long letter from E. A. Partridge, in which Mr. Partridge dealt with a number of the most important questions that had come before the convention. The letter from Mr. Partridge was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

H. Darrell presented the report of the scrutineers on the election of the directors, as follows:—

At Large. Geo. Langley, F. W. Green, F. C. Tate, A. G. Hawkes and W Noble.
District No. 1.—Jas. Robinson.
District No. 2.—J. A. Maharg.
District No. 4.—Chas. Dunning.
District No. 5.—John Evans.
District No. 6.—Dr. Hill.

W. Simpson—R. T. Gray—

"That the convention endorse the election of the district directors." Carried.

W. Simpson—C. W. Hankins—

"That this convention endorse the nomination of Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., for the vacancy on the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada," Carried.

"That clause 54, sub-section 4, of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended by extending the time for surrendering cash tickets from twenty-four hours to six days." Carried.

Frank Sheppherd—W. Simpson—

"Whereas at the present time the Demurrage Law only acts in favor of transportation companies,

"Therefore be it resolved that legislation be enacted enforcing reciprocal demurrage,

"And further, that all freight shall move at a certain rate per twenty-four hours until destination is reached." Carried.

Levi Thompson presented a verbal report from the auditors to the effect that the accounts of the association were correct and in good shape, and that much credit was due to the secretary-treasurer, F. W. Green. He also recommended that an official auditor be appointed to audit the accounts of the association. The report wass adopted unanimously.

S. Armstrong—A. Anslow—

"Whereas railway companies are guilty of gross negligence in not providing proper cattle guards at the various points where their roads cross public highways, and whereas the railway companies show no disposition to compensate the owners of stock that get on their tracks where there are no cattle guards, and are thus killed or injured,

"Therefore be it resolved that this association urge the executive to make a test of one of the many that have come to their notice, and if the present law dealing with the matter does not properly protect the public interest, that they take the necessary steps towards securing the necessary amendment of the Railway Act."

The following amendment was moved by W. Simpson, seconded by Geo. Boerma:

"That this resolution be referred to the proposed Canadian Council of Agriculture.

On the vote being taken the amendment was carried.

W. E. Mott—W. H. Lawrence—

"That the thanks of the convention be extended to the Mayor and Civic Officials of the City of Prince Albert for the splendid treatment which had been accorded the Grain Growers during their stay in the city." Carried.

Mayor Holmes was present, and made a brief reply.

Frank Durrick—R. H. Henderson—

"That the thanks of the convention be extended to the officials of the Presbyterian Church for the use of their building in which to hold the meetings of the convention." Carried.

G. H. McKeague—F. B. Johnson—

"That the thanks of the convention be extended to the lady members who attended the meetings, thereby greatly assisting the Grain Growers." Carried.

A. Knox—E. Mylrea—

"That the thanks of the convention be extended to the retiring president, E. M. Hopkins." Carried.

John Shier—A. C. Moynes—

"That the thanks of the convention be extended to F. W. Green, secretary-treasurer." Carried.

Geo. Edwards—S. Cameron—

"That the thanks of the convention be extended to the executive and officers of the association." Carried.

G. Carson—A. Switzer—

"That the thanks of the convention be extended to the visiting delegates from Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario for the valuable assistance rendered to the convention." Carried.

A. H. Salmon—W. H. Sleuen—

"That the thanks of the convention be extended to the members of the Prince Albert branch for the accommdation provided." Carried.

The thanks of the convention was also extended to the Press.

The convention adjourned at 4.00 p.m. and dispersed to the singing of the National Anthem.

Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show AND Manitoba Poultry Show '10

BRANDON

MARCH 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, '10

THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION OF WESTERN CANADA

SINGLE RATES from points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

HORSES SHEEP POULTRY CATTLE

SWINE JUDGING — LECTURES GRAIN

Annual Convention of Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

JAS. D. McGREGOR, Pres., Brandon CHARLES FRASER, Secretary and Manager, Brandon

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool General Market Report

(Corn Trade News, February 1, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are very dull and again lower to sell.

Pacific Coast cargoes.—42/- (approx. $1.26) asked for 17,000 qrs. Blue Stem Oct. B/L.

Australian wheat cargoes.—40/3 (approx. $1.20¾) asked for 14,000 qrs. three ports, Dec.-Jan.; 40/6 (approx. $1.21½) probably buys a steamer South Australian, early January. Parcels to Liverpool for Dec.-Jan. held at 39/10½ (approx. $1.19¾). 39/6 (approx. $1.18½) asked for Jan.-Feb.

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet but steady, at unchanged rates. Azoff-Black-Sea afloat offers at 41/3 (approx. $1.23¾). Jan.-Feb., 41/- to 42/- (approx. $1.13 to $1.26).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—A bid of 40/- (approx. $1.20) wanted for 4,000 tons Rosafe, 62 lbs., ready to sail. 39/- (approx. $1.17) probably buys Rosafe, 62 lbs., Jan.-Feb., 38/6 (approx. $1.15¾) asked for 5,000 tons, Barusso, 62 lbs. by 15th March. 38/4½ (approx. $1 15¼) asked in London for Barusso, 62½ lbs., Feb.-March.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are very quiet and 1½d. lower. Parcels to London are 1½d. to 3d. lower.

No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. L'p'l.)	Jan.-Feb.	39/4½	approx.	$1 18¼
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-March	39/-	"	1.17
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-March	38/6	"	1.15¾
No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. Ldn.)	Feb.-March	40/6	"	1.21½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Afloat	40/-	"	1.20
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-March	39/6	"	1.18½

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet, unchanged.

Choice White Kurrachee	Afloat	8/5½	approx.	$1.21 4-5
Choice White Kurrachee	May-June	7/11	"	1.14

Indian parcels for London are quiet and rather easier.

Choice White Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	42/3	approx.	$1.26½
Red Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	41/9	"	1.25¼
No. 2 Club Calcutta	March-April	40/9	"	1.22¼

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

7, 021 qrs. South Australian, B/L, 14/9 .... 42/6 approx. $1.27½

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

5,496 tons Barusso, sailed 25th Jan. .... 38/9 approx. $1.16¼

SALES OF PARCELS

(Liverpool)

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... Afloat .... 39/6 approx. $1.18½

Friday, Jan. 28.

No. 1 Nor. Man., (2,000 qrs.) .... Feb.-March .... 39/9 approx. $1.19¼

2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .... Jan.-Feb. .... 39/- approx. $1.17

2,000 qrs. No. 4 Man. .... Afloat .... 37/1½ approx. $1.11¼

Monday, Jan. 31.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... Afloat .... 39/6 approx. $1.18½

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. .... Afloat .... 38/3 approx. $1.14¾

(London)

Thursady, Jan. 27.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .... Feb.-March .... 40/- approx. $1.20

Friday, Jan. 28.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... Feb.-March .... 40/9 approx. $1.22¼

Saturday, Jan. 29.

1,000 qrs. No. 4 Man. .... Afloat .... 38/6 approx. $1.15¾

Monday, Jan. 31.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... Feb.-March .... 40/9 approx. $1.22¼

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for May delivery.

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Feb 9	105¾	37¾	193
Feb 10	106¾	38¼	191
Feb 11	105¾	38	191
Feb 12	105¾	37¾	191
Feb 14	106¾	37¾	192½
Feb. 15	106	37½	193

Liverpool Spot Cash

(Corn Trade News)

Tuesday, February 1, 1910.

No. 1 Hard Spring	8/7	approx.	$1 23 3-5
1 Nor. Man.	8/5	"	1.21 1-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/4½	"	1.20 3-5
3 Nor. Man.	8/3	"	1.18 4-5
Ch. White Karachi Ordinary Terms	8/6½	"	1.23
2 Hard Winter	8/6½	"	1.23
2 Red Winter	8/6½	"	1.23
Barusso	8/7½	"	1.24 1-5
Russian	8/7	"	1.23 3-5

Winnipeg Live Stock

Good butchers' steers and heifers off cars, Winnipeg	$4.75 to $5.00
Medium butchers' cattle	4.25 to 4.50
Mixed butchers'	3.25 to 3.75
Choice Hogs	8.50
Choice sheep	5.00
Choice lambs	5.00
Choice calves	3.50 to 4.00

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

Green Frozen Hides	8½c.
Green Frozen Calf	12c.
Dry Flint butcher hides	17c. to 18c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	13c.
Tallow per pound	5½c.
Wool	8c. to 11c.

A Steady Market

Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, Winnipeg, Feb. 15, 1910

Wheat.—The situation as regards prices remains practically unchanged from our last report. The demand has been fair with export demand very light. Some freight has been booked for February-March, seaboard shipment, and in consequence of this the buyer of the freight had to come into the market and take some wheat to fill same. This has kept our market fairly steady. Old Country markets have not responded to any advance we have made during the week, although their market has also been steady. Wheat for March-seaboard shipment is in better demand than for May-June. This goes to bear out our contention that it looks as if the market will be lower in May-June that at the present time.

On the other hand, the winter wheat crop in the United States has, up to now, given promise of being exceedingly heavy, and it is quite possible that this crop may get damaged to some extent, in which case we should see higher markets for May-June. Should the crop come to maturity as it shows at the present time, prices would undoubtedly go lower. World's shipments have been large, although stocks have not increased very rapidly at our terminals. The world's visible increased during the week about a million and one-quarter bushels. The Canadian visible increase was very small indeed.

We think the market is now on a debatable ground. It might decline a few cents or it might advance, but it is our opinion we will not see very great price changes for the next two or three weeks or until something turns up to get the public in on one side of the market or the other. In the meantime we advise sales of cash wheat on all the hard spots of the market.

Oats have been rather quiet with a slow demand. Shipments have increased considerable, and it looks as if they might continue to be heavy from this on. However, prices are low in our opinion and we do not look for much change.

Barley has been very quiet with practically no demand except for odd cars on certain days.

Flax is holding steadier than formerly, and closed today at practically the same price as last week..

The Week's Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending Feb.14.

Spring Wheat

	1910	1909
1 Hard	....	1
1 Northern	270	31
2 Northern	339	99
3 Northern	190	134
No. 4	41	63
Feed	....	3
Rejected 1	36	23
Rejected 2	37	27
No grade	8	15
Rejected	10	3
Condemned	2	....
No. 5	11	28
No. 6	2	19
	947	446

Stockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending February 12.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
From C.P.R. points	1024	1927	1
From C.N.R. points	362	668	..
Total	1386	2595	1

Potatoes

Quotations are now from 35 to 40 cents a bushel in car load lots.

Butter and Eggs

The price paid by retail merchants for new laid eggs hovers from 35 to 40 cents a dozen and the decline is due to the fact that receipts are much greater on account of mild weather. Quotations on choice dairy butter still remains at from 27 to 30 cents a pound.

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William, and Port Arthur, on Feb. 11, was 5,146,931 bushels, as against 5,117,129 bushels last week and 4,404,067 bushels last year. Total shipments for the week were 360,614 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	21,621	3,641
No. 1 Northern	1,490,153	422,767
No. 2 Northern	1,733,806	1,566,289
No. 3 Northern	1,046,828	895,946
No. 4	247,934	454,907
No. 5	43,346	230,223
Other grades	563,240	830,291
Stocks of Oats		
No. 1 Can. Western	194,936	....
No. 2 Can. Western	1,931,204	....
No. 3 Can. Western	237,278	....
Mixed	1,893	....
Other grades	113,763	....
	2,479,076	....
Barley—No. 3	420,836	3,522,424
Flax—Rejected	532,220	742,563

Alberta Hay

(Special despatch from Calgary Grain & Supply Co.)

Quotations for Upland hay range from $7 to $8 per ton at common points in Alberta and for Timothy, $13 to $14. The demand is slack and the market weak.

British Live Stock

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—John Rogers and Co. today report trade slow with prices as follows:

States steers	13 —13½
Canadians	12¾—13½
Heifers	12¾—13
Cows	11 —12½
Bulls	10½—11½

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM FEBRUARY 9—15, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT 1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej.1* Seeds	Rej.2* Seeds	BARLEY 3	4	Rej.	Feed	OATS 2 cw.	3 cw.	FLAX 1 NW	1 Man	2d
9	101¾	99¼	97¼	95½	94	86		98	97	97	95	97	95	..	....	...	...	35¾	34¾	....	....	....
10	102¾	100¼	98¼	94½	94½	86½		98½	97½	97½	95½	97½	95½	..	....	...	.	36	35	....	....	....
11	101½	98½	97	96	94	86		97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	47½	45	....	...	36	35	....	....	....
12	102	99¾	97½	96	94	86	....	97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	..	....	....	...	36	35	....	....	....
14	102¾	100½	98	97¾	94¾	87	....	98	97	97	95	97	95	47½	45			36	35	....	....	....
15	102¼	100¼	98	96¼	94½	86	....	97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	47½	45		...	35¾	34¾	....	....	....

BONDED **G.G.G. CO. Ltd.** LICENSED

Now For Business in 1910

TO OUR FARMERS

WE have pleasure in telling our friends that our records show a splendid response to our solicitations for Grain Consignments in 1909. Our Farmers are loyally supporting their own Company, thus mightily strengthening our hands to champion their cause, fight their battles and win out.

We look for the same favor and support in 1910.
We can get you TOP PRICE for your grain.
We look after your interests in every way.
We have the volume of business which enables us to sell to best advantage.
Our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT does good work and is at your service.

One Word More. We have MADE GOOD in the past, we intend to push business more strenuously than ever in the present year, and we ask all our friends to be with us, to send us their grain right along and to advise others to do likewise. We shall be pleased to forward information regarding market prospects or the shipping of grain TO ALL WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS WHO WILL WRITE US. Write us today. Get in touch with the Farmers' Company.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

WINNIPEG **LIMITED** MANITOBA

Note.---Alberta farmers will please address us to Calgary

The Edison!

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our New Outfit No. 10—this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

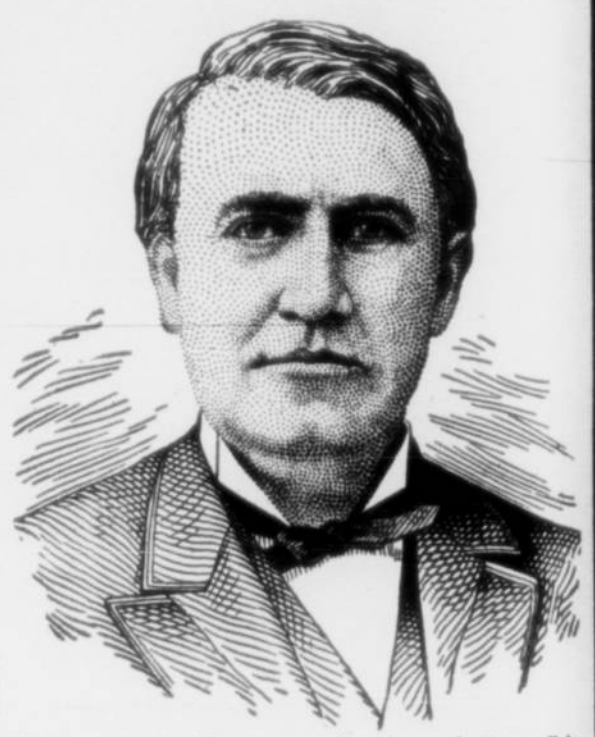
FREE!

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

Read the Offer:

I will ship you free this grand No. 10 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me a cent C. O. D. or sign any leases or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.



MR. EDISON Says: *"I Want to see a Phonograph in every Home."*

The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. **Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph** of our outfit No. 10, 1910 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 10. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. **We want to convince you;** we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

My Reason

I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great outfits No. 10. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only $2.00 a month—$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. **Perhaps you, yourself, would want a Phonograph,** and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for $2.00 a month, if they want it.

Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is **absolutely free** from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

In this catalog you will find a complete list of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it. You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan offer. SIGN THE COUPON TODAY. **Do it right now.**

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phon. Distributors, Dept. 5212, 355 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG
AMERICAN OFFICE: EDISON BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.

CUT OUT AND USE THIS COUPON

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American Office: Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.

Without obligations on me, please send me your Great Edison Catalog, and also full explanations of your Free Loan Offer on the Edison Phonograph.

Name .....

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No letter necessary; just sign and mail this free coupon right NOW TODAY.

Write *Today* for this interesting catalog FREE

Just sign and mail the coupon at the left, and get this FREE catalog. Write TODAY